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X.

Down the Rhine--Into Holland--The Variety Actors--Mr. Tibbitts in Poker--The Traveled and Untraveled American--The Lower Rhine--Some Facts About Holland--Rotterdam--Queer Head-dresses--A Legend--Rotterdam at Night--Amphibia--To Amsterdam.

The never-tires of the Rhine. There is something about the river that makes the most timid or even fourth voyage up it just as interesting as the first, and every one concedes that the first sight of the Rhine is pleasure unalloyed. Last Summer we went from Mayence to Cologne, and went into raptures over the picturesque scenery that has no equal in the world. Early this Summer the route was reversed, and we sailed up from Cologne to Mayence. This time there were new points of interest, new and different views presenting themselves in a different light and with different effects, but always beautiful. After a long day in the Palatinate we took still another look at the picturesque stream, and it was charming. This time we went the whole length of the navigable portion of the river, clear down to where, mingling with the muddy waters of the Maas, just below Rotterdam, it empties into the sea.

THE INTEREST OF THE RHINE.

It is a cold, damp, rainy day in August is not a good time to see the beauties of scenery over anything,and when, as in these conditions, we took a steamer at Cologne for Rotterdam, we utterly refused to embark, and seeking the shelter of the cabin-room granted, we slept away the time until the sun, coming out from behind the mountains, warmed away the lingering clouds, and lighted up the river with a peculiar glow that threw out in bold relief the ruins that lined either bank into a panorama that compelled attention and admiration. From Bingen all the way to Cologne the weather was magnificent, and the opportunities for the enjoyment to the full of the beauties that nature has so lavishly bestowed on this historic stream. We knew every turn and bend in the river, every castle and every ruin that crowns the hills. There was not a famous view that had not been pointed out time and time again, and still they were all hailed with delight, and as they came in sight one after the other, there was an exclamation of delight, just as much as if we had not caused the carriages at the same place so many times before. There is a witchery about the Rhine that no one can resist. There is a combination of beautiful scenery, castled crags, picturesque ruins, matter-of-fact towns, grim castles, fairy-like villages nestling high up on the vine-clad hills that takes hold of one with irresistible power. It exerts a charm that cannot be broken off. It is a spell from which there is no escape, even if there was any desire to do so, which there is not. The Rhine has been and always will be the theme for most extravagant praise in poetry and prose. There is no mistake about it. Poets may rave and sing, artists may go into the highest rapture, and then they will not go beyond the actual. Too much cannot be said of the glories of the Rhine between Mayence and Cologne.

It was long after dark when we left the Cathedral town, that rightly boasts of the finest cathedral in the world. The great harvest moon sailed majestically high in the heavens, and shed a pure mellow light that paled the myriad of lights twinkling in the City, and flung the busy wharves for miles on either side of the mighty stream. As the steamer sped rapidly down the river, and the current here is very swift, the City soon faded from view, the great dome of the cathedral being the last to disappear in the misty distance. Then the groups of lights disappeared, and soon there was nothing to be seen but the shadowy outline of boats that passed us on their way with great efforts against the strong current. It was a perfect night for quiet contemplation, or sleep.

ENTERING HOLLAND.

The next morning the scene was anything but picturesque. There were long stretches of land on either side, perfectly flat, monotonously so, with nothing to relieve the sight of the dreary expanse. The high hills of the day before had melted away into insignificant hills, whose tops were visible in a most miserable way off in the distance, and of the beautiful vineyards, the long terraces, the rock-crowned mountains, there were but few and here and there a cow quietly grazing. It was not picturesque.

As we neared Holland, there was a decided change in the appearance of the country, and we were just beginning to see windows dotted here and there in great windmills, with their long arms moving slowly around, when the steamer stopped at a little Town for the inevitable custom house officer to come and have his morning's sport. These custom house officers are, as a class, cusses. This one was utterly no exception.

There was two American writing materials on board, which he immediately seized, and put down into the hold under the head of the Kingdom of Holland, where he had discovered infernal machines, and would get promotion for his discovery. He worried the lady passengers terribly, and asked questions as to the answer would enlighten him not a little, making everybody miserable and uncomfortable for all the rest of the day, he permitted the boat to proceed.

The typical "Kenig und Kaiser" was on board, and the usual people on board, who duplicate itself everywhere—the people that are to be met with in models.

Holland is to be recognized at sight. There is no mistaking a Dutchman for a Frenchman, or a Dutchman for a Dutch variety actor anywhere, whatever country he comes from or whatever costume he wears out the patience of the people. The same necessities produce the same type everywhere. There is the same stolid face, shriven so often as to look like a blue-black. There was the same unhealthy complexion from the constant use of powder and red. There was the ulster, the regulation high hat, or the pancake hat, or the billy cock hat, or the painter's hat, the small traveling bag strapped over the shoulder. There was the same paper collar which had been worn a week too long, and which had turned at least three times, for economical reasons. There was the same air of rest, which conveniently covered what was totally unnecessary; there was the same display with enormous buttons, and the same not exceedingly showy materials. There were the trowsers, precisely alike at the bottom and slightly different at the knee; there was the same air of owning the entire boat that I first came on, and a painful attempt at the table at dinner-time, which resulted in requisition of tooth-picks; there were the regular long pipes, smoked as the world could afford real Havannas, and short pipes; there was the sitting up all night, not because they could not get state rooms, but because they preferred to walk the deck and enjoy the moonlight; there were the very small sandwiches taken out of the traveling bags and eaten surreptitiously behind the smoke-stack. All these things proclaimed the variety actor, at, say $7 a week, as plainly as tho it had been written on their foreheads.

THE VARIETY TROUPE.

There was a variety of "talent" among them. One was a sword swallower, one a tight-rope performer, and another a snake-charmer, and the saddest and most depressed of the lot, a comic singer. Why is it that a comic singer is always a lugubrious and very serious being? Why is it that it has passed into a saying, "As sad as comedian off the stage?" There are mysteries in Nature and this is one of them.

They had been playing the Towns in South Germany, and were on their way to fulfill engagements in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Mr. Tibbitts who has a natural affinity for vagabonds, made much of them. They spoke no English and he but little German, but they got on well together, especially as Mr. T. ordered beer for them, and paid for it, and that they understood perfectly. The poor devils had not had a streak so lucky for years.

The scenery being very dull and uninteresting, and the variety actors not entirely occupying Mr. Tibbitts' active mind, he promptly organized a poker party in the smoking-room. Another American and three Englishmen joined him, and he found that way of enjoying nature very much to his liking. He was reproached by the Professor for his incessant card-playing.

"Gambling, my young friend," said the Professor, "is mind-dissipating, and besides it is costly, a very costly amusement. Think of the fortunes that have been lost at cards!"

TIBBITTS ON GAMBLING.

"Yes, I know all about that," answered Tibbitts. "I have taken prizes in Sunday-schools and carted home the Sunday-school papers all my boyhood. I know all about it. I am quite well aware that the good little boy never goes skating Sundays, and the ice never breaks under him, and his boat never capsizes, and all that sort of thing. And he always gets into a bank and marries the banker's daughter, and dies very rich. I know all about the good little boy and the bad little boy, and I know, likewise, that everybody who gambles loses. Will you explain? If everybody loses, who wins? If A loses $100 on three kings, B must win it with three aces, don't he? Gambling, even for amusement—such a game as this for instance—is all wrong; but you don't oppose it properly. Oppose it because it *is* wrong, but not because you lose your money at it. Everybody does *not* lose."

At this point a very large jack-pot was on, and Mr. Tibbitts, by a most bold and successful bluff (he had only a four-flush) took it, and as he gathered it in he continued:

"I suppose, my reverend and dear sir, you would consider *this* a waste of time and a mind-dissipating pursuit. Don't you see that these gentlemen have plenty of money to lose, and that I need it very much? I am now a capitalist. I have money to contribute to the Home Missionary Society and to the various societies for the suppression of all sorts of vice. These men are sordid beings who would never give to these good purposes, while I am a philanthropist. It is a wise provision of nature. This will enable me to do much good. Anyhow, please remember that you are all wrong in one particular,—every one who plays does not lose. I never do. I win of these men, which shows the supremacy of mind over matter."

THE TWO DARKIES.

We had with us also an American tourist, a gentleman of wealth from Boston, who had with him a negro servant who had been in Europe two years. At Bonn, a second American who had landed at Hamburg only a month before came aboard, also with a negro servant. The two Africans had known each other in America, and it need not be said they were glad to see each other. The next morning, however, the first one, he who had been in the country two years, assumed the regulation airs of a traveler toward the later arrival.

"Sam," said the traveling Ethiopian, "dah's no yoose ob talkin', dah's nuffin like trabbel to improbe de mind and develop de intellek. We's bin in eberywah. We's bin in Rome, in Venice we's seen battle fields and picters, we's sported in Paris, we's studied in Athens, we's—wa'l, Sam, yoo'l be a diff'ent man by de time yoo's been heah a yeah or two. Wat yo want is de polish dat notting but trabbel gibes."

This, leaning on a cane in an attitude of a gentleman who owned the boat and both sides of the river. And he went on bearing down upon his untraveled friend with an air of superiority and flood of experience that made him feel that he was very small potatos indeed, and he became depressed and deferential, in his manner. This sort of thing went on for an hour, when the untraveled Ethiopean became dissatisfied with the situation. He did not like the idea of being borne down upon and sat upon so severely by an old friend who had only two years the advantage of him. Something must be done. Finally his face brightened, and while his friend was in the middle of a description of the glories of Florence, he spoke:

"Scipio, when did ye lebe Amerika?"

"Two years ago las' May."

"Scip, den ye didn't hev no watermillons las' yeah. Dah nebber was such millons as las' yeah! Why, Scip, de watermillons las' yeah wuz big as small bah'ls, and sweet! Lor' bress yer, Scip, dey canned de joose and used it in de Winter for maple 'lasses. And, Scip—"

"We don't git no watermillons ober here, but yer ought to see de picters in Paris, and—"

"And, Scip, de strawberries las' yeah, an' de peaches! De good Lo'd bress ye, Scip, de strawberries was big as apples, Scip, de strawberries was big as peaches! De great sweet! An' de peaches! De great clingstones wid der insides red as fire, an' de joose jest runnin' down and spilin' yer shirt front! Why de skins ob de peaches las' yeah wuz better dan de meat gen'ally is! Golly! Dem peaches an' strawberries!

"De leanin tower ob Pisa, Sam, is one ob de great objects ob interest, Sam, and I hope yoo'll—

"Scip, an ye didn't hab no sweet coh'n! Dar nebber was no sweet coh'n sich as we hed las' yeah. Sweet! Why, Scip, bile two eah's, and dey wood be a pound ob loaf sugar done up in blue papah in de bottom ob de pot."

Scip was becoming excited but he rallied.

"We don't git no sweet coh'n obah heah, but Sam, de picters in Rome—"

"And Scip, ye didn't hab no buckwheat cakes las' Wintah! Why dah neber wuz no sich buckwheat as we hed las' Wintah. Light! why de cakes we hed las' Wintah was so light dat ye hed to put a plate on top ob em to keep em from flying up to de ceilin. An' the maple 'lasses! oh Scip! And den de spah ribs, in de Wintah, an de good sweet ham in the Spring, and de—

"Dose tings are all berry well in dah way," was Scipio's reply, who was quivering with excitement at the remembrance of the delicacies only attainable in America, but he made one more effort:

"Does times are all berry well in dah way, but for de 'provement ob de mind an' de cultivashun ob de taste yoo mus' go to de old—"

"An', Scip, de hot whisky, an' in Janooary las' de boys got togedder an' hed a 'possum supper, an' de 'possum was—"

This broke the travelled Scipio's heart. He did not permit the sentence to be finished.

"Sam, educashun and taste, an' all dat, is mighty good ting, but, Sam, *it hez to be paid for!* 'Possum! Hot whisky! Golly!"

And the two wandered off to a secluded part of the boat, where a flask from one of their proprietor's valises soothed them.

THE DELTA OF THE RHINE.

Something like 50 miles above Rotterdam, the Rhine, considering itself too important a stream to lose itself in the ocean by one passage, takes quite a number. It splits, and one part runs one way across country, another, another way, going pretty much as it pleases, the soft soil and the entirely level country interposing no obstacle. For convenience, canals have been constructed from one to another, so ships are everywhere. You look across a meadow, and you see the sails of a ship or a stack emitting great volumes of smoke. On the shore, right and left, are rich meadows with cows peacefully grazing, and just beyond the cows more ships, then farther on more cows and more ships.

The different branches of the river and the canals connecting make a constant succession of low-lying narrow islands, whose banks are kept from washing away by ingeniously constructed networks of branches of trees, built from under the water to three or four feet above the level. The land on both sides lies far below the level of the water, even when it is very low, and to prevent an overflow high banks are built all along the river. In many places these banks are solidly constructed of stone, but generally they are protected with the twig and branch network.

As the steamer rushes along queer little Towns are passed, lying so low that the roofs of the houses, with their red tiles and forked chimneys are just visible above the embankments. In every one of these places are seen the large, ungainly windmills, with huge arms or sweeps 50 to 60 feet in length, measuring from the center.

All along the river, as it nears Rotterdam are large ship-yards, filled with vessels of all kinds in various stages of completion. There are the ugly, clumsy coast-trading sailing vessels, with their almost square bows; there are neat little yachts, sail and steam; and there are the great steamers that will go all over the world.

The river itself presents a lively sight. It is fairly crowded with sailing vessels that go spinning along before the fresh breeze at a rattling pace. Now and then a fine passenger steamer comes hurrying along, and that is followed by a powerful towing steamer taking heavily laden barges up the river, as far even as Mannheim. We scurry along with the rapid current and soon see the spires of Rotterdam looming up in the distance. We shoot through the draw of a mighty bridge and are in the midst of ships that trade with every port in the world. Rotterdam, with its thousands of vessels, its canals, its dykes, its busy wharves is here, and as we carefully thread our way through the mass of shipping up to our dock, we find ourselves for once in a country entirely unlike every other in the world. We are in the land of dykes and ditches.

THE DUTCHMAN.

The American notion of a Hollander is largely derived from dear old Washington Irving, the same as the world's idea of Richard III. is taken from Shakspere. A Dutchman in our mind is a man with broad beam, his natural width being increased by a multiplicity of breeches, and his squat figure topped off with his enormous hat, and bottomed with large square shoes with buckles, and finished with a long pipe always. He lingers in the American mind as a dull, plodding, persevering, phlegmatic man. The persevering part is all that is correct of the Dutchman now, in the cities, at least. No matter what he was in the time when New York was occupied by them, you find him at home to be one of the handsomest men in the civilized world—keen, shrewd, exceedingly active, and as smart as the best business man anywhere. He is dressed always with great neatness and precision. His women are even extravagant in their love of dress and ornament; and his cities, instead of being dull and sleepy, are the most noisy and bustling places of their size in all Europe.

Persevering! A race may well claim that quality that can fence out the sea and keep it fenced out as the price of its existence. Every foot of land of almost the whole of the Kingdom has been wrested from the ocean; and it is even now as much as ever a constant struggle with the Atlantic for its possession. Let anyone of the vast dykes break, and the whole country, cities, farms and villiges would again be under water, and the ocean winds would howl over what is now the richest agricultural country in the world.

To get some idea of what Holland is and what labor it has cost to make it what it is, imagine a country centuries ago nearly all of which was many feet below the level of the sea, and the sections above the level merely low-lying islands, marshes and swamps, and a vast area a part of the sea itself, the interior being lower than the line of the shallows of the coast. Imagine, then, the building of a wall on a coast where the tide rises 16 feet, strong enough to resist not only the rush of the tide, but the added fury of the severe storms which prevail in the northern countries. After this embankment was built, the water had to be removed, pumped out, that the land might be habitable. As the elevation from the lowest levels of the land to the level of the sea was too great for the water in the interior to be raised at one operation, a series of dykes had to be built, with a canal on the exterior of each, the water from the interior level pumped by means of wind-mills to the canal outside the first dyke, from thence to the canal on the second, and so on for many miles, till it is finally discharged into the highest level, the ocean. Small canals or ditches are dug every 60 feet, in which the water is drained from the land, collected, as it were, to be pumped from one to the other of the main canals, which are 60 feet wide and six to eight feet deep.

And this work has been going on for centuries—this constant fight against the elements. It justifies the old Dutch saying: "God made the sea; we made the shore."

The country must be protected by dykes against the rivers as well as the ocean, for the deposits brought down from their sources have raised their beds above the level of the country, and but for costly embankments would inundate the country and convert it again into the twamp it was. Holland is a country of dykes and ditches. With so much land in the world unoccupied, it is a mystery why reclamation on such a vast scale was ever attempted, and why it is maintained at such enormous cost; but it was and is, and the country is the richest and most prosperous in Europe.

The dykes are constructed of earth stamped and compressed to make them as hard as possible, and then planted with willows and trees, the roots of which make more solid the earth. In places immense walls of solid masonry are found necessary to make them proof against the action of the fierce waves.

The pumping is done at the expense of the Government, the service costing 6,000,000 florins a year.

The extraordinary fertility of these "polders," as the reclaimed land is termed, is accounted for by the fact that when there is too much water in the soil it can be drained in a very short time, and when there is a drouth the land may be irrigated without trouble or expense. The land is everywhere many feet lower than the canals.

If the sea wall should break it would innundate the first level; if the volume of water should break through the second dyke it would rush on to a third, and so on till the whole country would be inundated. It is this ever-threatening danger which calls for the care that is taken of the dykes and the vigilant watch that is kept over them. The safety of the whole Kingdom depends upon their strength.

It is now proposed to reclaim the whole of the Zuyder Zee, which will give Holland a new province of 687 square miles, at an estimated cost of 120,000,000 florins, making the land cost nearly $175 an acre. It is well worth it, however, as the crops grown on these lands are enormous, and from their contiguity to the great consuming Cities of the world everything grown in Holland brings a very high price. Besides this, owing to their facilities for irrigation, dry seasons do not affect them, and as they can pump all the water off they choose to, wet seasons are of no damage. As the climate is very regular good crops are the rule. In Holland art has triumphed over nature. Give a Hollander a sea and a windmill and he will make a farm anywhere, provided it is wet enough After what they have done, it would not be singular if, after finishing the Zuyder Zee, they should tackle the great German Ocean. They are capable of anything in this direction.

THE PUMPING MACHINERY.

The windmills are cumbrous, but very effective. The machinery used to pump the water is a long screw propelled by the windmill, which raises a steady stream, and a very large one, any hight desired. The crown of the dykes makes their principal roads, and, as they are paved with the conscientiousness that characterizes the work of the Dutch in everything, very delightful roads they are. It is a novel sight to be riding along them and looking down from your carriage upon immense barges not five feet from you. Then your sight ranges over the perfectly flat country as far as the eye can reach, ships, barges and boats of all kinds, sometimes above you and sometimes below, sailing in every possible direction. As you cannot see the water under them, it looks as though they were making their way by some invisible power "across lots," and going whereso-ever they pleased. One is reminded of the Captain of an Ohio River boat who, boast, of the little water she drew, claimed he could sail the "Mary Ann" across a meadow if the dew was on the grass.

Everywhere you see cows, all black and white, and magnificent animals they are. The peculiarity of a Dutch landscape is cows and trees, and a picturesque landscape they make. The country is perfectly flat—if there is any difference, it is that one section is flatter than another, but as the eye takes in miles of territory, and as the canals and roads are all bordered with trees, and as the houses all have enormous steep roofs of red tiles, and as the fields are full of cows, with Villages very thickly dotted over the country, there is no lack of beauty in it. It doesn't require a cold gray rock to make beauty. A mountain is beautiful only in one way, and beauty has many forms. There is beauty of one kind in a red-headed woman. After you have been surfeited with the Rhine, with its vine-clad hills and naked, ruin-crowned rocks, flat Holland with its green fields, red-brown houses and black and white cows, is a positive relief.

IN ROTTERDAM.

Along the Boomp Jes, in Rotterdam, one of the handsomest quays in Europe, extending for upwards of a mile on the bank of the River Maas, are vessels bound to, and coming from every known port. There are great steamers unloading cargos from the East Indies. Others taking on cargos for the Mediterrancan, for Russia, France, England and America. From the Maas are innumerable canals twisting and turning all through the City, and they are always full of vessels loading or unloading. Right in the heart of the City are full-rigged ships unloading into the smaller barges that are to carry the goods to warehouses in another quarter of the Town. These heavily loaded barges are propelled by one man with a long pole, and the way this one man winds and twists in and out among the crooked canals, around other craft, and under bridges, is something remarkable.

There is one unpleasant feature in all this that is exasperating, especially to a stranger. These bridges are constantly being opened for the passage of vessels, and a foot passenger is obliged to wait oftentimes very long for a fleet to pass through. Then he hurries on to make up for lost time, and before going half a block finds himself in front of another open bridge. The opening and closing of these bridges takes a great deal of time, especially the larger ones, which are swung on pivots. The smaller ones are nicely balanced, so that by means of a lever, they can be easily and quickly raised and lowered. In some places, where the bridges themselves are high enough to allow the hull of a vessel to pass under, there is only a portion of the center raised, to allow the masts to pass under.

In Rotterdam it is not the canals that were dug. It is the streets that were thrown up. It was originally all a body of water, or at best a low swamp a long way below the level of the sea. Waterways were deepened, solid walls were built to define their courses and keep the water within limits, and the earth, soft sand and loam, taken from the bottom used to fill in the spaces between to make sites for buildings and for streets. Then sand is being constantly brought into the City on immense barges from the shores of the ocean to continue the filling in. This has been going on for centuries, and will continue for centuries to come. Finally, it is to be presumed some sort of a solid foundation will be the result of this never-ending filling.

It strikes one rather curiously to wake up in the morning and find the bowsprit of a great vessel stretching across the sidewalk, and its extremity almost within touching distance of your window. The canals are so near together and the space for buildings between them so narrow from front and rear that you are only a few few feet from shipping anywhere. This is the case almost all over the great City.

GLORY OF ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam's glory is her great maritime interests. But strong as this is, it is not the only source of wealth and influence. There are a large number of immense manufacturing establishments, and her wholesale houses are second only to those of Amsterdam. A walk through the Hoogstraat gives a stranger the best idea of the busy commercial life of Rotterdam. This street is the highest in the City, having, originally, hundreds of years ago, been an embankment built to protect the Town from inundation. Now it is a broad, well-paved thorofare, lined for miles on either side with massive stores five and six stories high. These buildings, or the majority of them, show the results of building on such ground as underlies the greater part of the City. Almost every other one is out of perpendicular. They either sag forward, or they lean way back so far that it is a wonder how they stand. The soil is so soft and yielding that great care has to be taken with the foundation, which is begun by driving a great number of piles from 15 to 20 feet long. The space between these piles is filled with earth very carefully compressed, and made as solid as possible, and then the regular stone foundations are laid. Despite all this care and expense the soil often gives way and the building always gets out of line.

To stand in a street and look either way you are impressed with the idea that the houses all have the delirium tremens. No two are in line. The front and rear walls always settle, the front invariably pitching toward the street, and the rear the other way. They split somewhere about the center, but the owner does not mind that, in fact he expects it. He simply runs immense iron rods through the building from front to rear, builds in the wedge-shaped split with brick, stays and adds to his floors, and gets just so much more room. His building has the appearance of a pyramid upside down, and as no two settle alike, there is a variety in the fronts that is more curious than elegant. To drop from the windows of the third story of our hotel would land you, if you went straight down, in the canal, avoiding the street beside it entirely. If one had to fall out of this hotel window the canal might possibly be better than the paved street, an advantage which probably never occurred to the men who built it.

The change from life in a quiet, easy-going inland German city to bustling, active Rotterdam is very great. There every one goes along day after day performing his various duties in a slow-methodical manner, doing faithfully and conscientiously each day the duties of that day. There is a certain routine of work that occupies a certain amount of time, and that time is faithfully spent. But there is a dullness, a deadness, that at first oppresses a stranger. Then as he gets some accustomed to it he finds himself gradually dropping into the same manner of life, and before he knows it he is drifting along in the same quiet, easy way that every one else has. When one strikes Rotterdam, however, this is all changed. How the Hollanders got the reputation of being a phlegmatic race is a mystery. They are chain lightning. You no sooner set foot in Rotterdam than you are impressed with the life and animation manifest on every side. There is a go to everything, that stirs up sluggish blood effectually.

The stores are all filled with buyers. The streets, if the narrow passages that run beside the canals can be dignified with the title of streets, are filled with an eager, bustling flood of humanity, each individual member of which is hurrying along in the transaction of his business. The canals, and in Rotterdam the canals are the principal thorofares, are crowded with vessels of every conceivable class, from the broad-bowed barge that takes merchandize from one wharf to another to the monster ocean steamer that sails the world over. Everywhere there is life, animation, bustle and activity.

WALL PAPER.

Paper is never pasted upon the walls, as it is in any country where reliance can be placed upon the ground we stand upon, for the constant sinking and settling would split it a different direction every day, giving the pattern more variety than beauty. A light frame is made to fit the wall, on that frame muslin is stretched, and on the muslin the paper is hung. Allowance is made in the frame so that the paper is not ruined once or twice a week. There is nothing in Nature that a Hollander cannot overcome. The man who robbed the ocean of the land he lives upon isn't going to be thwarted in a little matter like papering his walls.

Building is very expensive, for, as a rule, the foundations and work under ground casts as much as that above ground.

But notwithstanding the constant danger of having their stores sink out of sight at any time, the Rotterdam merchants do an enormous business, and have palatial palaces in which to do it. You will see in a walk through Hoogstraat, as finely arranged windows as can be found anywhere. There is as much taste displayed in the arrangement of the costly goods as will be found anywhere in New York. Paris has nothing finer. These stores do not depend entirely upon their window displays. They are all large, well arranged and filled with the finest goods, brought from every corner of the globe. The street is thronged with people all day long, and at night it is almost impossible to thread your way through the crowd that fills it from sidewalk to sidewalk.

For the Blade.

WE'ZE TRABBLIN' DOWN DE VALLEY.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

We'ze trabblin' down de valley, Sam,
Towa'ds de gold'n sho',
We'ze left de cotton fiel's behind,
An' shet de cabin doo';
We'ze left de grave ya'd on de hill,
De grub-hoe on de wall,
An' we'ze drappin' down de valley,
To de mighty trumpet call.

CHORUS—Den trip along, Sammy,
De night am on de wane,
Good-bye to de cabin,
De cotton, an' de cane;
'Twill be a long time,
'Fore we cum bac' again.
So hoist along, Sammy,
While de bugles am a play'n'.

We'ze trabblin' down de valley, Sam,
Along de lonely trac',
De fiel's o' peace before us,
An' de slave-pens at our bac';
We'ze trudgin' froo de low-lan's,
Whar de shiny sarpent slips,
Beyon' de reach o' blud-houn's,
An' de crac' o' de cruel whips.

CHORUS—Den' trip along, etc.

We'ze trabblin' down de valley, Sam,
Froo gloomy woods an' swamps,
Whar de flashin' ob de fire-flies,
Am de pilgrims only lamps;
But de light'll soon be breakin',
An' de bottom-lan's be past,
An' our bleedin' feet 'll tarry,
On de marshun steps, at last.

CHORUS—Den trip along, Sammy.

An Ignorant Puppy.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The ignorant British puppy that Wolseley was when he came to America may be seen by this extract from his article in *Blackwood's:*

Up to 1861 the history of the United States was only that of the rebellion of our North American colonies. If this war has no other result, therefore, it will at least afford American historians something to write about, and save them from the puerility of detailing skirmishes in the backwoods or on the highlands of Mexico, as if they were so many battles of Waterloo or Solferino.

This is the great General who sent from Egypt bulletins of battles in which nobody was hurt, and who is to have a gift of a quarter of a million pounds and to be made a Lord for putting to rout a lot of freshly-impressed fellahs. The fighting of our army in Mexico was equivalent to about a hundred Tel-el-Kebirs. Sheridan's record of our Indian wars since 1868 has a hundred engagements requiring more of courage and military skill than Wolseley's fellah affair.

A Woman's Way.

New York Tribune.

Money will not accomplish everything, it appears, even though one possesses as much of it as does Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington. That well-known and philanthropic millionaire wished, a short time ago, so says a Washington paper, to enlarge the Arlington Hotel in that city, and accordingly sent a note to Mrs. Freeman, who owns a fine browns'one house adjoining it, asking what value she placed on her property and offering to send her his check for the amount. But great was his chagrin on receiving a reply to the effect that Mrs. Freeman had for a long time wished to have a large flower-garden, and that if Mr. Corcora would kindly denote the value he placed upon the Arlington Hotel property it would afford her great pleasure to send him her check for the amount. And now they say Mr. Corcoran has abandoned his ideas of hotel management.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER VII.

ON ONE CONDITION.

Though in the course of events, which had brought change upon change with startling rapidity, Cicely had almost forgotten the important part Friar Eustace at one time was like to have played in her life, the sight of the familiar and hated features of the monk, as barefooted and in the humble garb of his order, he entered the chamber, filled her with dread and loathing.

Without making any effort to disguise her repugnance, she shrank back as he advanced towards her, and instinctively caught Joan's hand, which she pressed tightly in her own, as if for protection.

As the Friar's quick piercing eye saw the action, and noted it, a malevolent smile played upon his straight-cut, stern-set mouth.

"You are not pleased, methinks to meet again with an old friend," he said, without approaching her nearer.

"Friend!" repeated Cicely, looking after him with scornful emphasis.

"If I be not a friend—nay, more than a friend, 'tis no fault of mine," he rejoined in a tone of deep meaning, and Cicely shuddered, for she knew what he meant, and remembered with horror the short time she had spent within the convent walls, after the sacking of Totteridge Abbey.

"I wish for nothing," said Cicely in a low voice.

"And yet, methinks, thou hast come to the palace at Greenwich, to beg a favor,"

"'Tis none which you can grant—nor would I be beholden to you."

"Fair mistress," whispered Harold Hollingsworth in her ear; "in all deference, the Friar is powerful here at court, and it augurs ill for the success of your mission should you answer him thus rudely."

"True, true," murmured Cicely, "that which I have undertaken I must go through with, come what may."

"I am here, fair lady, that I may serve thee," continued the Friar with soft and honeyed speech. "Others will tell thee 'tis not the custom of the King's confessor to seek suppliants to His Majesty and beg their confidence."

"I thank you, Sir Monk, if you mean me well."

"Ah, Mistress Cicely, 'tis true that the atmosphere of courts doth make us all think e il, the one of the other, but as I am a Christian priest, I forgive thee that thou hast wronged me in thy thoughts, and in proof that what I say is not mere idle speech, I promise thee that what thou desirest of the King shall be granted thee through my intercession."

"I will show my gratitude in any way becoming to a maiden," faltered Cicely, whose joy at seeing the object of her journey in a fair way to be accomplished, was dashed by the knowledge that she would be indebted to the person of whom of all others she would have least desired to ask a favor.

"'Tis but a small matter I would ask,' said she.

"Though small perchance, 'is one which all the realm might ask in vain, save through the mediation of a humble friar," replied he, as with simulated meekness he crossed his arms upon his breast, and bowed his head.

"It concerns the Queen," said Cicely timidly.

"Nay, mistress; thou must think ill of my knowledge an I be not well aware beforehand of that which thou cravest of the King."

"I would see my gracious lady before—before—" and tears prevented her from finishing the sentence.

"Before she meets the doom which the law of the land awards to traitors," interposed Friar Eustace, sternly.

"She is no traitor," cried Cicely fiercely, her face glowing with anger and indignation; "she is a noble lady, a true woman, and—deny it if you can—*still* Queen of England."

"Nay, nay, I would deny nothing—but, mistress, 'tis not to bandy words that we are here this day—thou hast traveled hither for a purpose with which I am well acquainted, but ere I grant thy request, ere I gain for thee the permission to see thy late mistress, I must speak to thee of matters as they now stand within the court."

"Speak on—I listen."

"Nay, but my speech must be with you alone."

Cicely shrank back alarmed.

"Nay, but fair lady, you do me grievous wrong," said the monk, "the profession which is my boast, the cowl I wear, these sandaled feet, this hempen girdle, all pronounce me one who hath abandoned the sinfulness of this world forever. I cannot discuss affairs of state in the presence of this fair damsel whom I know not, nor of this gallant officer. Methinks if Capt. Hollingsworth would conduct this charming maiden, who had accompanied you upon your adventurous journey, through the public apartments of the palace, she would find enough to please her eyes while waiting the hour for your return journey, while, if I mistake not the gallant mien and sparkling eye of yon soldier, 'twill be no hardship to him to spend an hour in the company of one so fair."

Cicely's inclinations would have led her at once, and peremptorily to refuse the proposed arrangement, but then she remembered how much was at stake, and that the purpose of her journey was yet unaccomplished. It was too late now to turn back. She had set her face steadily in one direction, and she would not return to Eastcheap with her intention frustrated.

"Even as you will, holy father," said she, with a sigh; and at a sign from the monk Capt. Hollingsworth, offering his hand to the fair oJan Ottwell, led her gallantly away to view the wonders of the palace, which that day she had entered for the first time.

"You are lovely as ever, sweet Cicely," was the Friar's first remark, as the others withdrew, and Cicely shuddered as his eyes rested upon her face as if they would drink in its beauties with their bold stare.

"You can serve me an you will," said Cicely, keeping her eyes steadily downcast; "I crave but an hour's audience with the Queen, my mistress. Tell me, I beseech you, can you grant me this boon?"

"Aye, marry can I."

"And you will? Oh! say that you will, and if a poor maid's blessing—"

"'Tis I rather who deal in blessings," answered the priest, grimly. "'Tis scarce thy blessing I would ask."

"But you will do that I require?"

"Aye, marry will I—on one condition."

"Nay, holy father, if it be one which a priest of the church may ask, and a maiden may grant, I will promise to comply with your request."

"Tush. Speak not to me of this frock and cowl, the masquerading suit of one who hath a purpose to serve. Listen, Cicely. Thou knowest, sweet face, for all thou beest so demure and modest, that 'twas I, none other than I, who, at the sack of the Abbey of Totteridge, had thee conveyed away to a safe retreat, where I fondly hoped to have visited thee at my leisur- Knowest thou not why I did this thing—why I risked even the great work upon which I was engaged and braved the penalty of being discovered in my true character? 'Twas because I loved thee."

Cicely uttered a faint cry and shrank back from him.

"No, no, little one," he cried, exultant, as he stretched out his hand and gripped her arm; "you do not escape me this time. I have waited, waited and watched, biding my time, and it has come at last."

"You would not dare insult me thus were Godfrey Tavener here."

"But he is not here, sweet lady; he is not even in the country; his head would have rolled in the sawdust six months back, had I had my will. No, my pretty maiden, times have changed now, and if you be wise, you will change with them. Bethink you, which be the better, a vagrant, penniless lover, wandering heaven knows whither, earning his daily bread by cutting a throat at the command of whatever Captain bids highest for his services, or one, not old, not ill-favored, boasting wealth of which thou in thy simplicity has never so much as dreamed. You know me as the monk Eustace, but an thou wilt, thou shalt know me in my true character, the Prince of my native land."

"A Prince!" echoed Cicely.

"Aye, a Prince-monk, who, for purposes of state, for plot and stratagem, perchance have chosen to discard for awhile the mundane title in favor of the heavenly. Methinks I have hinted so much to thee before."

"What would you have me do?" asked Cicely, her mind confused with conflicting emotions.

"In three more days my mission in this country will be accomplished and I return to my own beautiful, bright, sunny land, where the verdant trees wave in perpetual Summer, and the flowers vie with the birds in beauty, and in color. There awaits me a palace of glittering marble, a home which is as a dream of fairy land; countless menials attend my call, and through the fragrant groves the nightingales make soft music through the livelong night."

He strove to possess himself of her hand as he spoke, but in vain.

"On the morning of the third day from this I quit this island of fog and cold for my own beautiful, bright home beyond the seas. Do you ask me what is the condition I attach to the granting of the favor which you ask? Shall I tell you, or can you guess?"

"Tell me," she answered in a low, sad voice, as one speaking in her dreams.

"You must accompany me," he said with quick, eager speech, and bending his head towards her, till she felt his hot breath upon her cheek.

"Never," she replied shuddering.

"Then you see your royal mistress no more," cried he, watching her face intently, to mark the effect of his words.

Cicely's cheek blanched and her hands trembled.

"What would you have me do?" she asked, in a voice which she could scarcely command, so excessive was her agitation.

"I will give thee an order for admission within the precincts of the Tower; I will procure for thee under the King's own hand permission to see the Lady Katherine, thou shalt spend a hour with thy royal mistress, and then—then—after that—my reward."

"How mean you?"

"Thou must leave the Tower by the water gate, which I will fully describe to thee, there thou shalt be met by one who is my slave, body and soul, and he will convey thee on board a vessel, lying in the Thames, awaiting my orders. Thither at dawn the next morning will I join thee, and with the early tide will we up anchor and away—away to those golden lands of which I have told thee, lands where the flowers bloom brighter, the birds sing sweeter, the very air itself is more buoyant there; in the thousand pleasures of love will we pass the unheeded hours, forgetful of all save our own two selves."

So confident was Friar Eustace in his own powers of persuasion, so little used to coldness when he wooed, that he gave Cicely what she so greatly needed, ample time for deliberation.

Naturally her first idea had been to indignantly spurn the degrading offer made her, but a few moments, reflection determined her on playing a bold and venturesome game.

Could she but once gain admission to the dungeon in which the Queen was confined, she cared for little else.

What evil would it do her to seem to be vanquished by the monk's fine promises of happiness beyond the seas? By demurely consenting, she would secure the pass to the Tower, and once there, the future no more concerned her, for she had nobly resolved to sacrifice herself to Queen Katherine. It would be the Queen of England who would leave the Tower with the pass, under the King's own seal, and she (Cicely) would take her place in the dungeon cell, where even Friar Eustace would seek to move her to his purpose in vain.

A State prisoner, of what moment that she had suffered the priest to believe her faithless to Godfrey? It would be impossible for him to claim the fulfillment of the promise. Even should her plot for Kat

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1882.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and choice of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Chicago Weekly	$3 00	$3 75
Cribbage Player	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
Toledo Weekly Ledger	2 00	3 00
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 75
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 00	4 00
Weekly Am. Tee Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (illustrated)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (illustrated)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Lodge Record (illustrated)	1 50	2 30
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 80
Our Little Ones (illustrated)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Artizan's Home Magazine	2 25	3 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Babyhood's Medical Weekly	1 50	2 50
Godfrey's Lady's Book	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 80
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive it at the BLADE office, one subscriber to the BLADE for each club of any other publication ordered from us at this price. They need not both be sent to the same place, nor even to the same Postoffice, as it is the making up of subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers, that will pay the getters of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 40 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 40 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author. Merely remit 40 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail a postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.00 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Pardon" and "Democratic John Bunyan."

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

HICKSVILLE is believed to be improving faster than any Town in Northwestern Ohio. The *News* publishes a list of improvements made there this year, and their cost, which goes far to justify this claim. Those amounting to $5,000 or more each are as follows:

C. K. etc. (improvements on residence, Mrs. Spoon, Will and Dalton)	$ 1,500
Mrs. [illegible] block, brick	16,000
Fisher & Co. improvements on store	5,500
Kerr [illegible] improvements on factory and coal sheds	1,500
R. New [illegible] and barn	4,000
Hall & Lahey [illegible] rooms	6,000
John Cooley, three business rooms	12,000
[illegible]	1,500
[illegible]	1,200
[illegible] addition to residence	4,000
T. W. [illegible] building and improvements	6,000

The minor improvements, costing less than $1,000 swell the grand total up to $83,000, which is a brilliant showing for a Village which only had 1,212 inhabitants in 1880. Let us hear from some of the other Villages in the neighborhood.

RAILROADS into Toledo are multiplying so rapidly that even the wide-awake citizen is unable to keep track of them, without some effort. It may be necessary soon to balance the books every week, to see how much we have gained. That their present number may become fresh in the mind, we will enumerate them as they are this week, beginning at the northeast corner of the City, and going around it in order:

1. Wabash & Lake Erie to Wheeling.
2. Wheeling & Lake Erie to Marietta.
3. Cincinnati & Toledo.
4. Pennsylvania.
5. Ohio Central.
6. Lake Shore—Cleveland Division.
7. Detroit & Michigan.
8. L. S. & M. S.—Eastern Ohio Division.
9. L. S. & M. S.—Cincinnati Division.
10. L. S. & M. S.—Detroit Division.
11. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.
12. Lake Shore—Old Road.
13. Lake Erie, Alliance & Lansing Div.
14. Lake Shore—Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids.
15. Lake Shore—Detroit Division.
16. Flint & Pere Marquette.
17. Canada Southern.
18. Toledo & Ann Arbor.

All these roads are in active operation. Within 40 days, we are promised that the Toledo & Indianapolis cars will be running into Toledo, which will also bring us the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, a most important road. The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis is also pushing forward its extension to Cairo with all haste, and in a few weeks we will have direct connections with the mouth of the Ohio. The Toledo & Milwaukee enterprise has taken fresh life under the new management, and it will be but a short time until it is added to our immense network of commercial feeders. It is properly two roads, as it divides at Marshal, where one important branch runs north into the Michigan pineries, while the other runs west to the shore of Lake Michigan. Counting these, with the Grand Trunk, and L. B. & W., and the Baltimore & Ohio, which will be virtually running into Toledo before Spring, we will have, before next season **26 great roads** directly ministering to Toledo's upbuilding.

A Projected Parallel to the Nickel-Plate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Wall street rumor is to the effect that a new line of railroad from Buffalo to Toledo is likely to be built in the interest of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The Erie and the New York Central have a western connection, but now that the Nickel-Plate has been bought in the interest of Vanderbilt properties Lackawanna would have no independent western outlet as had been expected. "If the new line was built it would be in the Gould interest. Members of the Central Construction Company, which built the Lackawanna extension, were prominently connected with the Lackawanna and the Gould Southwestern system. Gould lines have no independent eastern connection, but the building of the road from Toledo to Buffalo would supply such deficiency.

Burglars at Dowagiac.

DOWAGIAC, Nov. 14.—The Postoffice at this place was entered last night, the safe blown open and about $2,000 worth of jewelry, belonging to W. B. Nichols, and about $140 in cash belonging to J. O. Becroft, were taken.

For the Blade.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

To all Lovers of Law, of Order and Good Morals in Ohio:

There is an overshadowing question before you for solution. That question is, what shall be the policy of Ohio in respect to intoxicating liquors? Upon this subject there has been general public interest for the last 50 years. When the present Constitution of Ohio was adopted by the votes of the people a separate vote was taken upon the proposition to license the traffic in Ohio, and by that separate vote such license was prohibited. The Legislature was, however, authorized to provide against the evils of the traffic.

Under this constitutional condition there has been legislation, the fruits of—which have not been satisfactory to the lovers of law, order and good morals. The practical operation of the legislation has been anything but prohibitory, and at the same time entirely unsatisfactory to those engaged in the manufacture and traffic in intoxicants. Such legislation as has existed at regulating by the imposition of a tax on the traffic has been held unconstitutional. The use of intoxicants as a beverage has so firm and general a hold in the social usages of our people that whatever legislation there may be, it can be enforced not much, if any, beyond the sanctions of the local public sentiment. Of course there must be statutes with penalties, for many who engage in the traffic would not obey the more prevalent public sentiment, but legislation to see and appreciate the evils arising from the tipping of intoxicating liquors. For a like unexplainable reason, they think they see in the regulation of the traffic in beer and ale, an egregious and intolerable invasion of the sacred rights of personal liberty.

Accustomed in their native land to an indulgence without restriction, they cannot understand why they should find any here. They have the idea that it is an usurpation for the Government to prescribe what a man shall eat and drink, and when they have said that they imagine they have made a just and truthful accusation. In this they are much mistaken. There is in the regulation, and even in the prohibition, of the tippling sale of intoxicants, no prescribing what man *shall* eat or drink, nor what they *shall not* eat or drink. There is no prohibition of what may be drunk proposed. The birth and the advocation of even the extreme of prohibition, has gone or proposed, is to regulate or prohibit the *sale*. The advocate of license proposes to authorize the sale, but to regulate that sale by limiting and specially designating those who may sell, and prohibiting all others from selling. He proposes also to prescribe and limit the times and the places where and when liquors may be sold. He does not propose to forbid any one drinking whenever and wherever his senses of propriety and right may suggest.

The Prohibitionist does not even go so far as to punish for drinking, but he would go so far as to only to remove the public temptation to drink, but he would suppress all tipping houses, and would endeavor to make the procurement of intoxicants so difficult and expensive, as nearly as may be, the abolition of their, intemperate use. Under the specious cry of "Personal Liberty" is much sophistry disguised. It is a battle cry and invented and reiterated by those interested financially, or impelled by a diseased appetite. The rude man arrested for an invasion of personal liberty. The seller who is now by law forbidden to keep open his drinking room on an election day, might with the same propriety, defy the law, throw open his doors, in the name of "Personal Liberty" and sell to all wishing to buy.

Notwithstanding all objections from all quarters, there is one consideration, overtopping and subordinating all others. That consideration is the public welfare. That is the ultimate conclusion, that is the final and unappealable test. Where in this matter lies the public good? That question answered furnishes the rule for all good citizens. In the very nature of things there can be no conflict between personal liberty, personal, individual right, and the public welfare. Whenever personal liberty comes in conflict with the public welfare, it is no longer individual, personal liberty. It may be license, it is not liberty. Liberty means freedom, under a law, and in harmony with the public welfare. When the champions and defenders of an unrestrained traffic in intoxicants stand upon the doctrines of personal liberty they must assume that such unrestrained traffic is in harmony with the public welfare. Such an assumption is not to be admitted, nor even tolerated, at this stage of our civilization.

Lovers of law, of good order, and of good morals, what can you, and what ought you to do, in Ohio? My answer is, first:

You ought to unite and co-operate.

You cannot effect anything good on this subject, without *union* and *co-operation*. I well know you would readily unite and co-operate, if you all took to the same end and believed in the same means to that end. However, as you are all not content with the present condition, why not start in the general direction of law, order and good morals? You all say with one voice, We are ready to do that. Point out to us the beginning or start on that road.

I will now try to do so. The provisions of our present Constitution are in the way. The first step I would take is to remove those provisions. That once accomplished, the whole subject would be in the hands of the Legislature. It would then be in a way entirely to modify, or enact anew upon the subject, or not enact anything, as the public sentiment demanded. Our legislation would then be the reflex of the public sentiment, and therefore its enactments could and would be enforced. I do not undertake to say what that legislation would be, but I do undertake to say that it would be the embodiment of the aggregate sentiment, and therefore would be enforcible. If the public sentiment changed from time to time, legislation could be accommodated to such change.

Cannot all agree upon this? No matter what you may want beyond this, let all agree to this as a first step. Let us have no distrust of one another. Let the advocates of License, of Local Option, and of Prohibition unite in that one step. When that step has been taken, then each of you will have an open field for work before the people. Let your advocacy of License, Local Option and Prohibition rest until this obstruction to unrestrained legislation is removed.

To attain this end, let the Legislature pass, as soon as it can after it assembles in January next, an act submitting to the people a plain, simple, single proposition removing from the Constitution all provisions on the subject, and in plain terms giving the Legislature supreme power over the subject, or perhaps what is better, say nothing upon the subject. If nothing is said, the legislature will have full power over it.

Cannot all unite in this one first step toward a proper ultimate solution of the question? LAW AND ORDER.

Toledo, Nov. 18.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Nov. 14.—The son of Michael Sager, aged 14 years, fell last evening at the skating rink and broke his arm.

Mrs. R. T. Louis, the colored lecturer, who occupied Whittlesey hall last Sunday afternoon, will lecture this evening at the A. M. E. Church.

Dr. D. D. Benedict and wife returned last evening from the East.

Two arrests were made yesterday on the charge of horse stealing at Fremont, by Marshal Barber. One of the men confessed.

Mrs. and Miss Hathway, of Connecticut, who have been visiting Mrs. S. B. Pease have returned home.

The Norwalk Commandery, No. 18, K. T., held their annual election last evening, at the conclusion of which Sir C. L. Merry treated the Knights to a royal banquet at Martin's.

Last evening Prof. Cadwell held a mesmeric entertainment in Whittlesey Hall, which was not overcrowded. The Professor will try it again this evening.

The following divorces have been granted since the opening of the Common Pleas on Monday: Myra L. Williams from A. H. Williams, on the ground of wilful absence for three years; Frances L. Howk from Richard B. Howk, on the same ground.

While hunting yesterday near New London, O., Elmer Motter accidentally shot himself. His death was almost instantaneous.

Graytown, O.

GRAYTOWN, Nov. 16.—Business is some on the increase.

Hon. A. Frese was in Toledo on Wednesday.

Stephen L. Davis, of this place, formerly head sawyer for Miller and Hall, of Toledo, who has for several weeks been in Idaho and the West, returned home a few days ago.

Martin Bowland, living one mile east of this place, shot and killed seven wild turkeys several days ago.

There are any amount of ducks in the marsh this Fall, and also a great many hunters.

The Grand Dissolving View and Drawing Room entertainment by Gilmore & Son, will be held in town Tuesday evening, November 21, showing scenes and incidents in the eventful life of our late President, James A. Garfield, and Drummond or Oxy-Hydrogen Lime Light, closing with a magnificent display of chromatropes or Chinese lights.

There will be a shooting match and raffle for turkies, geese and chickens, at this place November 18. All are cordially invited to participate in the fun.

Bryan, O.

BRYAN, Nov. 17.—Hermann Raisig is in attendance at the funeral of his uncle, at Monroe, Mich.

James F. Reasoner, of Edgerton, an old time Upo on the Free Press, was on the streets of Bryan yesterday.

Lewis A. Hester, who lately returned here from Bucyrus, left this week for Fostoria, where he will enter the employ of some machine shop.

Leidigh & Scott have the best located law office in the City. They are over the Farmers' National Bank.

Keck's new building is rapidly nearing completion. When it comes to the south side will present an almost unbroken front of brick buildings.

Kyle C. Yeagley now handles the Daily BLADE at this point.

Dave Copeland gave one of his recherche dancing entertainments last evening. He intends to give one on the evening of November 30.

Phillip C. Fisher is building a fine plank on the Walnut street side of his residence.

Dr. Charles Cravens, of Toledo, will lecture on the genius of Shakespeare, at the Universalist Church, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21.

Jacob, Charles and William Kissel, of Leadville, Col., are in the city visiting their parents.

Mart. Clodfelter is clerking for P. H. Magnus.

The teachers of Williams County will hold an in institute at West Unity, on Saturday, of this week.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a fair and entertainment.

Tom Knapp has been appointed Station Agent at Stelbern, this County.

Miss Annie Noll is visiting in West Unity a present.

The report of the Treasury Inspector, John W. Nelson, shows that County Treasurer Bailey is not only doing the County's business correctly, but is on the safe side, the report showing a surplus of $4.81.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company have entered suit against County Treasurer Bailey for $67.51, the amount it claimed as excess of taxes charged before the road was completed. John R. Osborn, of Toledo, is attorney for the Company.

The Pulaski Township Sunday School Convention will convene at Pulaski on Wednesday, November 22.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Nov. 16.—The Whist Club gave a very pleasant reception last evening in the residence of C. L. Kennan, esq. Mrs. T. D. Cone and Mrs. Chas. N. Sessions, of Toledo, were present and were warmly welcomed by their many friends.

The Norwalk Rifles drill this evening.

Democratic jubilee to-morrow, when whisky and beer will flow like water.

Chief Engineer Wilson, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, was in town yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Levy starts to-morrow for Charleston, W. Va., to attend the wedding of Ben. Gallenberg, on Wednesday next.

Walter Barnes, the clerk and cashier of the Boody House, Toledo, is in town visiting friends.

The Norwalk *News* will move their printing establishment into their new rooms on Whittlesey avenue, retaining their office in the Parke block.

Republic, O.

REPUBLIC, Nov. 16.—A most shocking spirit of revenge was manifested and a piece of villainy practiced at West Lodi the other night, by some one cutting the throat of a valuable horse belonging to one Hi Hippler.

Circulars were scattered about on Tuesday, calling the people to the Town Hall, in the evening, to "Hear the Difference between the Gospel as Preached in the Churches and the Gospel as Taught in the Word of God." A motly crowd gathered and were addressed for an hour in an earnest and intelligent manner by a man with the name of Terwilliger, "a stranger in these parts."

Cooley & McCartney have a new bull pup, and keep him in the store to watch things. The other day Dr. Westfall, in passing, which displeased his canine majesty and he grappled with him, biting him in the hand and forcing him from the front to the rear of the store, and had it not been for a bar of iron would have killed the Doctor. He has been master of all he surveyed. They keep him chained now.

Mrs. W. H. Sherlerley and young son left this morning for Findlay, her former home, on a visit.

B. L. Shaw has gone to Tiffin, where he has secured a clerkship in one of the dry goods stores.

D. D. Ogden secured the contract for siding up and putting the finishing touch on the stand-pipe to our water works.

J. Crawford & Son have moved their establishment up on Washington street, to the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Heath.

Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, Nov. 17.—Judge Dodge convened Court this morning long enough to charge the jury in the Creeger will case, which has occupied the three preceding days. The jury then retired and Judge Dodge left on the 9 o'clock train for his home.

Judge McCauley, who has not yet recovered from the injury received at Fostoria last Saturday, was not called over until 1.30 p. m., the jury then coming from their dinner at the hotel. The verdict declared that the writing claiming to be "is not the will of Mary Creeger." Attorney for defendant made a motion for a new trial.

The case has excited much public interest, and able arguments were yesterday made by counsel on both sides. The same case was tried in the May term, but the jury failed to agree.

After receiving the verdict Judge McCauley dismissed the jury for the term, as he is unable, at present, to hold Court. Court then adjourned until next Monday at 10 A. M., the time set for the opening of the Madder trial.

It is to be hoped that Judge McCauley will be able to go on with the trial. If he does, and Madder does not break down again, as in June, we will soon doubtless have the satisfaction of seeing the case disposed of in some way. His sight and hearing have returned, and his general health is much improved.

On Wednesday three culprits pleaded guilty, respectively, to the charges of forgery, robbery, and throwing stones at railway trains. They were sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary at hard labor. As an attorney afterward remarked, "there was a *drunk* to every one of them."

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Nov. 17.—To-day's rainy, disagreeable weather would about election times have caused a 7x9 smile to steal over the average Democratic countenance, but coming as it does on their "jollification day" it has been received as an augury of superstition, and judging from Jos Feisinger's countenance we should judge that he considered heaven was weeping in sympathy with the disappointment that must overshadow the hearts of all Youngstown's Democracy.

Congressman Geo. W. Geddes addressed those representatives of the faithful who were not afraid of clean water this evening at Whittlesey Hall. The much expected County delegations which were to arrive and make things lively failed to connect.

Two disappointed Democrats were discussing the weather to-day in Martin's restaurant and the unanimous verdict was that there was too much water. "I've seen some pretty wet and some pretty cold weather," said one, "but never seen anything so cussed as this." "Why talking 'bout cold weather one day up in Maine, my old home, we thought the mercury had frozen up the sun. It was so dark all day, but on making a close examination we found out that it was only the smoke from the iron mills that had froze fast in the air."

The other man looked at the speaker for some time in a dazed sort of a way, but true to his party's principle never to be beaten at telling the truth, he gathered himself together, and with a requisite amount of assurance, said: "I reckon that it must have been kinder cold, but it wasn't nothin' to a hot day we had last Summer down in my old home in Georgia. I was carrying out water to the men in the field and to'rd noon I made six trips without getting a drop of water to the harvesters, for it all dried up with the heat afore I could get across to the fields, and you know I am a fast walker, too."

"Let's go up to Johnnie Lee's and take something that ain't water," said the first speaker with a gasp.

To night, about 200 boys, headed by the Norwalk band, assembled around the square through the mud, and hurrahed themselves hoarse for Geddes, the drizzling rain having kept the greater portion of the Democracy indoors. "Geddes our next Governor," "Ohio Started the Tidal Wave," "Let the Democratic party continue Democratic," and "The Democrats have Come to Stay," were some of the delusive inscriptions on the transparencies carried in the parade.

Hon. F. A. Foran was unable to be present as anticipated.

Mr. Ed. Culp and wife started for Kansas this morning.

Swanton, O.

SWANTON, Nov. 15.—The County Commissioners, as well as a majority of the voters, have decided that Swanton is and ought to be an incorporated town. The uncommon growth of the place has required this change in our affairs.

Mrs. L. C. Tuller, formerly Miss Cronk, of Sandusky City, visited her sisters, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Burnham, last week after an absence of 26 years. Her home is Clio, Iowa.

Swanton has not been without excitement in the absence of your correspondent. Eight men killed a deer in one day and one man killed a deer in eight days; then a hunter, in one day, killed 23 snakes; fair count, and all were brought home in a wheelbarrow—none in his boots.

With much pride I can now announce that I have traveled. Let no man ever say I have not seen 20,000 newspapers printed and folded in one hour. Also the large weekly 64-column paper was printed and folded at the rate of 12,000 in an hour, 100,000 in about eight hours.

Our planet revolves. The dreams of one generation become realistic in the next. I envy the man who can comprehend and describe this monster symbol of civilizing power. I am only the one who

"Gazed and wondered much and praised."

Thanks to the kind workmen who assisted to remove the vexedness hanging to the ripe end of three score years. Their patience was wonderful. The young devil who was nearest to the fire, explained that the liquid type metal he was stirring, was not ink, as I supposed, but a preparation for changing the form from a plane to a cylinder, why some things come from below and others from above, etc., but I did not ask why there were such lightning movements among the flexors and extensors from cellar to garret. I know. The readers of the BLADE demand it.

I write my impressions for the benefit of your readers. If from any unforseen accident, the BLADE should fail to make its appearance on time, I will not blame them for feeling disappointed, but I will blame them if they contemplate suicide or remove the proverbial plank from the youthful swine's residence or commit any other desperate act like sending their wrathful epistles to the publishers. Of course, mistakes will be corrected, but your subscribers will ever afterwards be patient, if they see, as I have seen, the careful and thoughtful look of the engineer the earnest movements of the boys as they run with pile after pile of BLADES to the mailing-room, or with bags of parcels to the elevator; the wearied look of the assistant bookkeeper trying to decipher the name of the town where 20 or 50 of the new subscribers live, as well as other evidences of intense activity and persevering industry. The farmer who husks 100 bushels of corn in a day does not make quicker motions than the ordinary laborer who works with his hands in the BLADE office. Competition has made this necessary. A printer is a worker, no matter in what office. His habit of intense activity grows with age.

Having read many newspapers in the last half century, I have no hesitation in saying the WEEKLY BLADE is the best in the United States for $1.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Wood County.

Bowling Green Democrat.

It takes eight gallons of oil every time our street lamps are filled.

The grading on the Toledo & Indianapolis Railroad, in Wood County, was all finished Tuesday, and the men and teams are now at work between Findlay and the Nickel Plate.

The Sheriff's allowance for fees in criminal cases in which the State failed to convict during the last term of Court was $100.

John Fracy has sold his farm south of Custar; price $48 per acre.

Franklin Warring, of West Millgrove, wants a divorce from his wife, Julia, on the ground of the latter's willful absence.

Fred Hillabrand and E. L. Kingsbury have leased the old elevator and cribs on the docks at Perrysburg, and fitted them up in first-class style.

John Snyder, living on the McCutchenville road, had his barn burned to the ground on the evening of Nov. 4. Loss, $700; insurance, $300.

A. R. Perry, of Haskins, will build the new $6,500 schoolhouse at Deshler. Wood County talent is in demand everywhere, and in all branches of business.

Geo. Ault, of Perrysburg, father of John Ault, a Trustee of Perrysburg Township, died at his home in that place Saturday, Nov. 4, aged 67 years. Deceased was one of the old, influential, and highly respected residents of Perrysburg, and his loss is deeply felt by many.

Recorder Dunn has started a new town at the crossing of the Amon road and the Center ditch, on the line of the Toledo & Indianapolis. A store, cider factory, boarding house, and numerous other buildings are being erected, and soon the hand of civilization will be leveling the rough edges of the once famous Devil's Hole. The new burg will be named Clara, after Recorder Dunn's little girl.

Ottawa County.

Port Clinton News.

Sam. O'Hagan, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is reported by Dr. Weber, of Cleveland, to have passed the crisis, and his recovery is now looked for.

Lightkeeper Gibout, who, for some years, has been in charge of the range lights in the Sandusky bay, has been transferred to Green Island, in charge of the light at that place.

Robert Selz, the young man whose leg was amputated, caused by a railroad accident at the depot some time ago, has been at the County infirmary the past two weeks, and is rapidly healing with a prospect that he will shortly be about once more.

Lewis Orth had his right hand pretty badly squeezed and the flesh peeled off of several fingers yesterday morning by having them caught in the belt that runs the coiler in Spies & Co.'s hoop factory. His injuries are of such a nature as to put him disabled list for some days.

James Ellithorpe and Hiram Fields, of Catawba Island, leave for Indian Territory next Monday to enjoy a grand hunt for wild game. Mrs. Fields will accompany her husband as far as Kansas in order to pay a visit to her brother, Henry Porter, a former well-known Catawba Island fisherman.

Some 30 persons congregated at the residence of James L. Lattimore last Tuesday evening to celebrate the social way the 18th birthday of his daughter Minnie. The occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, among whom were many young friends from Port Clinton and Fremont.

G. A. R.

General Order, of Special Interest to Posts Throughout the State.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8, 1882.

General Order No. 15.

I. At the first regular meeting in December, the Posts of this Department will elect officers for the ensuing year. The election will be conducted in accordance with Article 7, Chapter 2, of Rules and Regulations, and Post Commanders will immediately report the names of the officers elect to Department Headquarters.

II. At the same meeting representatives to the Department Encampment will be elected as provided for by Sec. 3, Art. 2, Chap. 3, of Rules and Regulations, in the proportion of one delegate and one alternate for every 50 members in good standing, and one additional for a final fraction of more than 25. Each Post having less than 50 members, is entitled to one delegate and one alternate. It is recommended that representatives chosen shall be pledged to attend the meetings of the Encampment.

III. The officers-elect will be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January. The retiring Post Commander, or any Past Post Commander, may act as installing officer. Should the services of any other Comrade be desired, his name and a request that he be detailed, should be forwarded to the Department Headquarters.

IV. The Seventeenth Annual Encampment of this Department will be held at Youngstown, O., on the 17th and 18th days of January, 1883. In addition to the elected Representatives, all Past Department Commanders, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Posts, and all Post Commanders, are members of the Encampment.

In the absence of the Post Commander, the Senior or Junior Vice Commander may represent the Post.

V. Posts in arrears for reports or per capita tax are, by the rules and regulations, excluded from the Encampment. It is necessary to prepare and print a roster of the Encampment, containing the names of all who are entitled to seats, and it is also desired to have reports of Department officers completed and printed by January 15. It will therefore be necessary for every Post to forward the quarterly reports and per capita tax for the fourth quarter promptly. If these reports are forwarded immediately after the last meeting in December it will greatly facilitate the preparation of the annual reports of the Department officers.

VI. Tod Post, No. 29, at Youngstown, is charged with the duty of making necessary preparations for the entertainment and accommodation of the Encampment.

VII. The Assistant Quartermaster General will apply to the railroads for reduced rates of fare, and hotel rates will be announced by circular.

VIII. The following new Posts have been organized since the last report in General Orders:

No.	Name.	Postoffice.	Mustering Officer.
498	Russell	Chester	J. C. Bishop.
499	Gorman	Lima	W. S. Mathews.
500	Z. Hamilton	Middleport	T. W. Prentiss.
501	A. Cannon	Carl Wallace	W. J. Elliott.
502		Bluffton	T. W. Prentiss.
503	Col. V. Cupp	Baltimore	W. J. Elliott.
504	Wilkeson	Wharton	J. H. Ridgely.
505	Eaton	Wadsworth	Wm. Bigham.
506	Welker	Arlington	M. C. Wertz.
507	Bloom	Iron Furnace	J. K. Dake.
508	Miller	Navarre	Isaac Ullman.

IX. Post No. 70, at Cadiz; 177, at Fredericktown, and 459, at Troy, have surrendered their charters since last report in General Orders, and No. 180, at Troy has since been organized with 25 members.

XI. A copy of the journal of the 16th annual session of the National Encampment will be mailed to Post Adjutants, to be filed with Post records.

By command of

CHARLES T. CLARK,
Department Commander.
DAVID LANNING,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Common Sense Fertilizer.

The great want with farmers of to-day is a good and moderate-priced fertilizer. If it is one that a single farmer or two or three farmers by clubbing together can prepare themselves, so much the better. They will then know that they are not being fooled with adulterated phosphates and bonedust.

Nature is, after all, the best friend of the farmer. When he turns up all the wood, nature provides coal; when he exhausts the soil, taking out what nature put into it for crops, nature provides a way of putting back just what the farmer took out. Nature's fertilizer is ground raw limestone. The blue grass region of Kentucky contains eight times as much ground raw limestone as it does bonedust. Follow nature.

This fertilizer is cheaper than coal. Almost every farming locality has it, or can get it at little cost by rail. Farmers in Western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana have been testing it now on successive crops for three years, and it is estimated that one hundred times as much of it is being used this fall as was used three years ago. The machine for preparing it is very simple. A farmer can buy one for what he would spend for phosphates or bonedust in one season. It can be operated by horse, mule, wind, water or steam power, and any boy can manage it. For circulars address Totten & Co., 167 Railroad street, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The circular presented to the Directors of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad by the subscribers' committee, and which will accompany the call for $800,000, recommends voluntary subscription to that amount and taking therefor debenture bonds to secure the amount, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and, further, that subscribers agree to pass payment of two years' interest on first mortgage bonds, accepting therefor 6 per cent. scrip, secured by coupons. This money is wanted to complete terminals at Toledo, Dayton and East St. Louis, to complete branches to iron furnaces near Wellston, where a large amount of iron awaits transportation, to build necessary depots, freight houses, fences, etc., and for the purpose of equipment. The gentlemen say that of the 500 miles of road only 200 approximately are in full operation, and that the earnings therefrom, from January 1 to October 21, were $777,872, of which $92,441 was earned in October. Assuming the November and December earnings to be at the same rate there will be gross earnings for November of $992,779, which will be multiplied several times if the money asked for is provided and the contemplated improvements are made.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—A meeting of the Directors of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company was held this afternoon, Pres. Pomeroy in the chair. It was voted to raise $400,000 in addition to the $800,000 already subscribed toward putting the road in good working order. The meeting was harmonious, and a general disposition was manifested by those present to do their utmost in furtherance of this plan. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, at which the method of raising $400,000 will be definitely decided. The Presidency of the road has been offered to E. B. Phillips, now President of the Eastern Railroad, as Pomeroy expresses a desire to retire on account of ill health. He will tender his resignation as soon as his successor is appointed. Phillips has not yet accepted, but it is anticipated he will return a favorable answer.

A Postmaster in Trouble.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 16.—A. L. Jones, the Postmaster at Black Creek, Holmes County, bought a hat at one of our hat stores yesterday afternoon for which he exchanged $3.50 in postage stamps. This fact coming to the knowledge of Marshal Lemon, that officer subsequently secured Jones' arrest for violating the postal laws of the United States, and the U. S. Marshal was telegraphed to concerning the matter. As the Postmaster had given his official bond amounting to $500, which was deemed sufficient security by the U. S. Marshal, the latter ordered his release to-day and Jones struck out for home. It is expected, however, that he will be rearrested by the U. S. Marshal and taken to Cleveland for trial. Besides the stamps exchanged for the hat, he had in his pockets about $8 worth of other stamps and $15 in money.

A Sensation in a Court Room.

LANCASTER, O., Nov. 16.—There was a sensation in the Peter murder trial to-day. Cora Peter, the daughter about whom slanderous reports had been circulated and which led to the murder, was on the stand this morning, when suddenly she arose, and, pointing to a young man back in the audience, cried in a loud voice: "There sits the dirty scoundrel now who has brought my father to this." Peter himself has been on the stand all this afternoon, and his story of the killing was straightforward and convincing. He said that Beltz passed and said: "Didn't I tell you, Peter, your daughter was a prostitute!" and on Peter's telling him that he was mistaken, he repeated; "No, sir, I know it;" then the enraged parent drew his revolver and shot him, the second shot proving fatal.

Changes in Ohio Central Officers.

BUCYRUS, O., Nov. 17.—General Superintendent Vandegrift, of the Ohio Central, whose headquarters are in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect December 1st. He will probably be succeeded by Thos. M. Peolar, recently Assistant Superintendent, and formerly of the Evansville & Terre Haute Road. The Superintendency of the new division, from Point Pleasant to Charleston, will, it is thought, be given to Frank H. Pease, now a conductor from Bucyrus to Corning. It is not known with what road Mr. Vandegrift will form a connection.

Reunion of the Twenty-Sixth Michigan.

MASON, Nov. 15.—The annual reunion of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry took place at Mason to-day, and was participated in by about 50 of the old veterans of the regiment. They held a business meeting this afternoon, and this evening listened to speeches by Rev. Theo. Nelson, of Saginaw, and Maj. L. Ives, of Mason. They are now enjoying a banquet at the Donnelly House, enlivened by toasts, responses, etc. The next meeting will be held at Alma, Gratiot Co., Nov. 14, 1883.

The Sandusky Rolling Mill to Close Up.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 15.—The Sandusky Rolling Mill and Manufacturing Company has just decided to close its extensive works here and dispose of all its property. Between 400 and 500 men are thrown out of employment. The heavy decline in the price of steel rails, about $20 per ton, during the past few months, makes it impossible for the company to continue operations without a continual loss of money. The manufacture of steel rails was the company's specialty.

Radford Bound Over.

FREMONT, O., Nov. 16.—The preliminary examination of John Radford, the Bellevue wife-murderer, took place to-day before 'Squire Tyler. The prisoner showed no emotion throughout the proceedings, and is not attempting the insanity dodge. The State made out an extreme cold-blooded murder, and the prisoner was bound over to the January term of Court on a charge of murder in the first degree. Sentiments in favor of lynching were openly expressed by people on the street.

Arrested for Riot.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., Nov. 16.—Much excitement was caused by a crew of men on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, undertaking to prevent another set from taking their places, they having quit work because one of their number had been discharged. Upon the appearance of officers they claimed that they only wanted their pay; when this was given them they were arrested for riot and thrown into jail, default of bail. A futile effort to rescue them was made.

Fatal Accident or Foul Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 16.—James McKinney, of Byron, was found dead by the road near his home this morning. He was in the City yesterday and drove away with his team. It is supposed that he was thrown from his wagon, although there is a rumor afloat that there are strong evidences of foul play. Byron is some distance from the City, and no particulars can be learned to-night.

The Tale that Tells.

At the 140th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday (always Tuesday), October 28, 1882, the wheel again revolved, and no shadow of suspicion rested on the results where Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., have the sole supervision of the distribution, as they also did when the drawings of many winners are withheld from the public at their request. Ticket No. 26,195 drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and was purchased by a fifth at $1 each, sent to E. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Two-fifths, drawing $30,000, was held by John Olson, Jr., as the shadow of Sorghum, in Ouachita Parish, La.; Gwynn Harris, No. 609 "

...wers to Correspondents

...to remind our readers that there ...ous classes of questions which we cannot ...answer, viz.:

...ed by the name of the ...not acknowledged by the name of the ...ter is required for publication, ...s a guarantee of good faith. All letters ...ing with this rule find their way at once ...aste basket.

...ical problems and questions in gram... ...ave no necessity to ask and answer the ...ch as we have not the type necessary for ...ematical problems and solutions. ...ters which in the judgment of the editor ...ay be proper in the columns of the ...ill be given answers, or questions come to this ...ffice. Questions of general interest, ...ical work, and the editor must be al... ...ve discretion in making a choice ...ters for publication, having always ...ew the general interest.

...ters requiring answers as to the ...ty or reliability of in... ...ust contain a general ...ess of the writer, not necessarily ...ublication, and it is ...ested that the time necessary ...ing a letter of this character ...ividual or a firm ...of the country.

...ers will be answered and answered ...ll be useless to repeat ...ll find an answer they ...ir own questions remain un... ...ll be for two reasons.

...ers to correspondents will keep all ...ions and editorial de... ...ntirely separate and this ...ll be strictly adhered to. Questions for ...ation must never be written on the ...ing subscriptions or ...ters intended for this de... ...ould be marked "Corres...

...Kan.: The concern is sus...

...O.: The concern is pro...

...Write to Lee & Shep...

...Cadwallader, Kan., wishes to pro... ...ion which to stock a small ...

...Coshocton, O., requests some ...ion of "Over the hills from ...

...Baldwin, Iowa, asks some ...ion in the shipping of a company ...ed stock.

...Mich.: ...ould a registration law ...ed States?

...Va.: The questions you ...be decided in court. You ...a lawyer, or have the man in...

...M. D. C., Spring Garden, Ill.: ...3. Will you please inform me the origin of Thanksgiving day, and when it occurs? 2. When Washington was first President what two parties were most prominent and to which did he belong? What would it cost to have a small book of 250 pages reprinted and bound?

1. Answered elsewhere. The President has named November 30 as Thanksgiving Day. 2. Federalists and anti-Federalists. The anti-Federalists opposed the adoption of the Constitution and opposed the system of policy designed to strengthen the general government; while the Federalists were in favor of measures that would give efficiency to the central power. The latter party was represented in the Cabinet by Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, supported by the Secretary of War, Gen. Knox; the former by Jefferson, Secretary of State, sustained by Randolph, the Attorney General. Neither of these latter gentlemen, however, had opposed the adoption of the Constitution. On the contrary, Randolph had vigorously supported it, and Jefferson, being in France at the time, had taken no active part on the question of its adoption. Washington exerted all his influence to moderate the diverging tendencies of his Cabinet councillors, but eventually gave his support to the general views of the Secretary of the Treasury. In his second administration the great rivals in the Cabinet gave place to men of inferior ability, but pursuing the same line of policy as their predecessors. 3. Send to Blade Printing and Paper Co., Toledo, O., with full particulars as to size of pages, style of type, paper, binding, etc.

J. D., Kentland, Ind.:

1. Under the present pension laws is an application filed on the first day of July, 1880, entitled to arrears of pensions? 2. Did Gen. Shields lose an arm or a leg in the late war? If so, in what engagement? 3. Is National Bank currency taxable or not?

1. The following provisions were enacted as a portion of the act making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions, approved March 3, 1879: That the rate at which the arrears of invalid pensions shall be allowed and computed in the cases which have been or shall hereafter be allowed, shall be graded according to the degree of the pensioner's disability from time to time, and the provisions of the pension laws in force over the period for which the arrears shall be computed. That section one of the act of January 25th, 1879, granting arrears of pensions shall be construed to extend to and include pensions on account of soldiers who were enlisted or drafted for the service in the war of the rebellion, but died or incurred disability from a cause originating after the cessation of hostilities; and before being mustered out. Provided, That in no case shall arrears of pensions be allowed and paid from a time prior to the date of actual disability. All pensions which have been, or which may hereafter be granted in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th day of March, 1861, or in consequence of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted since that date, shall commence from the death or discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been or is hereafter granted, if the disability occurred prior to discharge; and if such disability occurred after the discharge, then from the date of actual disability, and from the termination of the right of party having prior title to such pension. Provided, The application for such pension has been or is hereafter filed with the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the 1st day of July, 1880, otherwise the pension shall commence from the date of filing the application; but the limitation herein prescribed shall not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons and children under 16 years of age. 2. His arm was broken by a fragment of a shell, in a skirmish preceding the battle of Winchester. 3. Yes.

School Boy, Elkhart, Ind.:

Will you tell me something about Pizarro—his early life, how he came to discover Peru, and also how he met his death?

Pizarro was the son of an officer, and in his youth was employed by his parents to tend pigs. He grew to manhood without being able either to read or write. After 14 years of distinguished service, he joined Diego de Almagro in an expedition, the object of which was to explore the gold regions to the south of Panama. In 1524 he sailed from Panama with one ship, 80 men and four horses, but with little result. Soon afterward, however, he undertook a second expedition, during which he and his followers experienced every form of hardship, but the country in which gold and silver abounded was found, and they returned to Panama laden with treasures. He then went to Spain, and obtained from Charles V. the title of Governor and Captain-General of the newly-discovered country. With the assistance of Cortes he equipped an expedition, with which he proceeded to Peru, where he surprised and captured several towns, and gained great booty. After founding a Spanish colony at the mouth of the river Piura, he proceeded inland to Caxamarca. A civil war was at that time raging in Peru, and the Inca Atahualpa requested his aid against his brother Huascar. At Caxamarca the precious metals were used not only for ornaments, but for ordinary utensils; and the sight of so much wealth excited his cupidity and he resolved to make himself master of Atahualpa's person. The Inca was treacherously seized and confined in a room 22 feet long by 16 feet broad. Atahualpa offered to fill this apartment with gold as high as the Spanish adventurer could reach, if he would set him free. The offer was accepted, but after wringing all that he could from the unfortunate Atahualpa, Pizarro put him to death in 1533, and then proceeded to capture the city of Cuzco, where great treasure was taken. In 1534 Charles V. confirmed Pizarro in his power, while to Almagro was granted all the country that might be conquered southward of Pizarro's vice-royalty, and Almagro proceeded to conquer Chili. In 1536, the Peruvians having risen against the Spaniards, Almagro marched to their relief; but after defeating the insurgent natives he took prisoners Pizarro's brothers. Almagro himself subsequently fell into the hands of his more enterprising rival, by whom he was brought to trial and executed in 1538. Thus left alone in power Pizarro began to rule in a despotic manner, whereat many of the Spanish adventurers became alienated and attached themselves to Almagro's son. In 1541 a conspiracy was formed against him, he was surprised during the hour of midday, set upon, and, after a most determined resistance, himself and a few devoted followers were slain.

D. C., Salinas City, Cal.:

Please state the number of acres of land given by each Administration to railroads; also to each canal company in the United States.

As we have so many inquiries of this character, we will answer all by publishing the following compilation from reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the number of acres granted for railroad purposes from the first grant in 1850 to June 30, 1878. By giving the date of the grant the reader can easily see under whose administration it was made:

Date of Acts.	Name of Road.	Estimated quantity embraced in the grant. Acres.
Sept. 29, '50	Illinois Central	2,595,053
" "	Mobile & Chicago	1,004,640
Aug. 11, '56	Mobile & Ohio River	404,800
" "	Vicksburg & Meridian	632,800
" "	Gulf & Ship Island	290,400
Sept. 20, '50	Mobile & Ohio River	419,520
May 17, '56	Alabama & Florida	
June 3, '56	Selma, Rome & Dalton	481,920
May 23, '72		
June 3, '56	Coosa & Tennessee	192,480
" "	Moodle & Girard	840,880
" "	Alabama & Chattan'ga	897,920
June 3, '56	South & North Alab'a	576,000
Mar. 3, '71		
May 17, '56	Florida Railroad	442,542
" "	Florida & Alabama	165,688
" "	Pensacola & Georgia	1,568,729
" "	Fla., Atlan. & Gulf Cen	183,153
June 3, '56	Vicksburg & Shreveport	610,780
" "	New Orleans, Ope-	
" "	lousas & Gt. West	957,840
July 14, '70		
Feb. 9, '53	St. Louis, Iron Mt.	1,160,667
July 28, '66	& Southern	1,040,000
May 6, '70		
Feb. 9, '53	Memphis & Little Rock	438,640
July 28, '66		655,520
Feb. 9, '53		
July 28, '66	Little Rock & Fort	550,525
Apr. 10, '69	Smith	458,721
Mar. 8, '70		
July 4, '66	Iron Mountain	864,000
June 10, '52	Hannibal & St. Joseph	781,644
" "	Pacific & S. West Br'ch	1,161,225
Feb. 9, '53	St. Louis, Iron Mt.	219,202
July 28, '66	& Southern	182,718
July 5, '66	St. Louis & Iron M't'n.	640,000
May 15, '56		
June 2, '64	Burlington & Mo. River	948,643
Feb. 10, '55		
May 15, '56		
June 2, '64	Chicago, Rock Isl'd	1,361,181
Feb. 10, '55	& Pacific	
Jan. 31, '77		
July 15, '56	Cedar Rapids &	1,268,789
June 2, '64	Missouri River	
May 15, '56	Iowa Falls & Sioux City	1,226,163
June 2, '64	Dubuque & Sioux City	549,345
May 2, '68		
May 12, '64	McGregor & Mo. River	1,536,000
" "	Sioux City & St. Paul	524,800
June 3, '56	Detroit & Milwaukee	355,420
" "	Pt. Huron & L. Mich	312,984
June 3, '56	Jackson, Lans'g & Sag	1,052,460
Mar. 3, '71		
June 3, '56		
Mar. 2, '67	Flint & Pere Marquette	686,828
June 3, '56		
Mar. 3, '71		
June 3, '56		629,182
June 7, '64	Gr'd Rapids & Indiana	531,200
Mar. 3, '73		
June 3, '56		
Mar. 3, '73	Marquette, Hough-	
May 20, '68	ton & Ontonagon	552,515
Mar. 3, '65		
July 5, '62	Bay de Noquete & M'q't	128,000
Mar. 3, '65		
May 23, '72	Chicago & Northwest'n	564,480
June 3, '56		
May 5, '64	Chicago, St. Paul &	999,983
Mar. 3, '73	Minneapolis	521,744
June 3, '56	St. Croix & L. Supe-	218,779
May 5, '64	rior & Br. to Bayfi'd	350,000
June 3, '56		215,000
Apr. 25, '62	Chicago & Northwest'n	600,000
Mar. 3, '53		
Mar. 3, '69		
May 5, '64	Wisconsin Central	750,000
June 21, '66		
June 3, '56	Wisconsin RR'farm	40,044
July 27, '68	Mortgage Land Co.	
Mar. 3, '57		
Mar. 3, '65	St. Paul & Pacific	1,248,638
Mar. 3, '73		
Mar. 3, '57		
Mar. 3, '65	Western R. R	1,475,000
Mar. 3, '57		
Mar. 3, '71	St. Vincent Extes'n	2,000,000
Mar. 3, '73	St. Paul & Pacific	
Mar. 3, '57	Minnesota Central	643,403
Mar. 3, '65		
Mar. 3, '57		
Mar. 2, '65	Winona & St. Peter	1,410,000
July 13, '66		
Jan. 13, '73		
Mar. 3, '57		
May 12, '64	St. Paul & Sioux City	1,010,000
July 13, '66		
May 5, '64	Lake Superior & Miss.	920,000
July 4, '66	Southern Minnesota	735,000
" "	Hastings & Dakota	550,000
Mar. 3, '63		
July 1, '64	Leavenworth, Law-	800,000
Apr. 19, '71	rence & Galveston	
Mar. 3, '63		
July 1, '64	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	1,520,000
Mar. 3, '63	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	3,000,000
July 23, '66	St. Jo. & Denver City	1,700,000
July 25, '66	Mo. Riv., Ft. Scott & Gulf	2,350,000
July 1, '62		
July 2, '64	Union Pacific	12,000,000
July 3, '66		
July 26, '66		
Apr. 10, '69	Cent. Branch Union P.	186,453
May 6, '70		
July 1, '62		
July 2, '64		
July 1, '62		
July 2, '64		
July 3, '66	Kansas Pacific	6,000,040
May 7, '66		
Mar. 3, '69		
" "	Denver Pacific	1,100,000
July 1, '62	Central Pacific	8,000,000
July 2, '64		
July 1, '62	Central Pacific, suc-	
July 2, '64	cessor by consoli-	
July 3, '66	dation with West-	1,100,100
May 21, '66	ern Pacific	
May 6, '70		
July 2, '64	Burlington & Mo. River	2,441,600
July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	60,000
" "		
May 7, '66		
July 1, '68	Northern Pacific	47,000,000
Mar. 1, '69		
Apr. 10, '69		
May 31, '70		
July 13, '66	Placerv'le & Sacra. Val	200,000
July 25, '66	Oregon Branch of	3,000,000
June 25, '68	the Central Pac	
Apr. 10, '69		
July 25, '66	Oregon & California	3,500,000
June 25, '68		
Apr. 10, '69	Atlantic & Pacific	42,000,000
July 27, '66		
Apr. 20, '71	Southern Pacific	6,000,000
July 27, '66		3,520,000
Mar. 3, '71	Stockt'n & Copperopolis	320,000
Mar. 2, '67	Oregon Central	1,200,000
May 4, '70		

It is proper to state that the column of figures given above, "Estimated quantity embraced in the grant," although from official reports of the General Land Office at Washington, published in 1873, is not regarded as an accurate statement of the amount of public lands to which the railways will be entitled under the various acts, and has been omitted from recent tabular statements issued by the Commissioner of Public Lands. A report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 28, 1882, shows that over 139,000,000 acres of land have been conditionally granted to States and corporations to aid in the building of railroads, which have not been built. Of this vast territory, 103,215,360 acres is given to three corporations—the Northern Pacific, 48,215,040; the Atlantic & Pacific, 40,000,560 acres, and the Texas Pacific, 14,300,760. For canal purposes, the grants were as follows:

Date of Acts.	Name of Canal.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
1827		
1841	Wabash & Erie Canal	1,439,279
1845		
1827	" " "	266,335
1834		
1845	Miami & Dayton	833,826
1830		
1828	General Canal purposes	500,000
1827	Canal to connect waters of Illinois River with those of L. Mich	290,945
1838	Milwaukee & Rock River Canal	125,431
1846	Breakwater & Harbor & Ship Can't	300,000
1874	Extending the time for comple'n of Green Bay & Sturg. Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal	
1852	Saint Mary's Ship Canal	750,000
1865	Portage Lake & L. Sup. S. Canal	200,000
1866		200,000
1866	Lac La Belle Ship Canal	100,000
	Total quantity of acres granted	4,404,986

Information Wanted.

T. H. Daniel, Severance, Doniphan Co., Kan., wants address of G. T. Hough, Surgeon at Camp Butler, Ill., in 1865.

Mrs. N. March, Olin, Jones Co., Iowa, wants address of Albert Houghton; last heard from at McGregor, Ia., in 1859.

George F. Noggle, Tristin, Osceola Co., Mich., would like the address of Charles Armstrong, Ass't Surgeon of 4th Michigan Cav.

Information Furnished.

The address of Elisha Brown is Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cabie, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containg 30c, dated at Allen, no County or State, signed Phillip Snyder.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 35c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for W. H. Rocely, no postoffice, Clinton Co., Mich.

Letter containing $2, postmarked Silver City, Idaho, no name attached.

Letter containing $2.10, postmarked Brushton, N. Y., no name attached.

Letter containing $1.25, signed H. W. Spaulding, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 50 cents, signed by A. P. Gift, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.50, dated Eldred, no County or State, signed by J. G. Sanford, postmaster.

If Joseph Barnhart will give his full postoffice address his complaint will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.20, signed by Mellissa McWade, no postoffice, County or State.

If C. Harding, of Ridgeville, will give his full address his complaint will be looked up.

Letter containing $1, dated at Chillicothe, no County or State, signed Mrs. Benjamin Hill.

Letter containing $1, dated at Richmond, no County or State, signed by C. M. Ramsey.

CANADIAN CANALS.

The Dominion Government to be Asked to Place Them on a Par with New York Free Waterways.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Men generally have become greatly agitated over the result of the vote in New York State abolishing tolls on the Erie Canal. In this city especially there is considerable excitement lest the action across the line will adversely affect the St. Lawrence routes. No time is being lost in getting up a strong movement, not only to abolish tolls on the Dominion canals, but to make Montreal an entirely free port for shipping. With this object in view, the Board of Trade held a meeting to-day, and resolved to memorialize the Government to assume, through the assistance of the next parliament, the work for deepening and widening the whole chain of canals, in order that at the opening of navigation they may be declared free to all comers. This is felt to be the first step, and is an absolute necessity. Otherwise the immense sum expended upon these public works would be practically lost. There is no doubt, from the unanimity manifested by the public on the subject, both here and in Ontario, that the Government will acquiesce in the arrangement, as the Cabinet has been anticipating the event that has just occurred in New York. The Government will also be called on to assume the debt for deepening the River St. Lawrence between this port and Quebec, and which was charged upon the harbor revenues. The City Council here will be asked to assume all cost of the local harbor improvements. All these projects carried into effect it is thought will enable the Canadian route to successfully compete with New York. The great West will be the gainer under such circumstances. On interviewing the President and members of the local Board of Trade and great shippers to-day, they felt no fears of the Government's policy being adverse to the object defined. In fact, they said the Government would proceed with further outlays in deepening and widening the Canadian waterways until ocean ships could land their cargoes in Chicago. Civil Engineer Page, Superintendent of the Dominion Canals, and who was junior engineer at the building of the Erie Canal, gives it as his opinion that, no matter how deep or wide the latter is made, there will be insuperable difficulties in the way of ever getting more water to float barges or, as is now talked of, ships, from Buffalo to New York than the depth of water the canal at present contains.

AN AGENT'S TROUBLES.

An Indian Agent, Overwhelmed with Responsibility, Telegraphs for Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following important telegram from Peter Ronan, Agent of the Flathead Indian Agency, Montana, was received at the Indian office this morning:

"An immense crew of railroad construction, now at work west of the reservation, in charge of J. L. Hallett, consisting of 7,400 men with camp followers, gamblers, ex-convicts, lewd women, etc., are rapidly advancing to the borders of the reservation, accompanied by portable saloons, gambling houses, etc. Merchants and traders of all descriptions also advance with the construction party, and when the border of the reservation is reached, the question will arise whether this trade can be continued in an Indian country. I will require from your office some instructions as to any modifications. It is evident that this vast army of laborers must be supplied while at work on the reservation, and if your instructions imply a strict conformity to the intercourse laws governing Indian reservations, the regularly licensed traders of the reserve should have timely notice to provide supplies which will meet the exigencies of the case. I will, at all events, require a military force to keep back the traders, shop-keepers, saloons, etc., who have followed up the construction party named, and if it is decided that the agency licensed traders alone shall be allowed to do business on the reserve, with the military force, I apprehend no danger of difficulty in keeping the whisky traders off the reservation; but in regard to the prohibition of the sale of clothing and necessary supplies by shop-keepers now advancing with this army of workingmen, you will please give necessary instructions and I will follow them and perform my duty to the best of my ability."

Indian Commissioner Price has requested the Secretary of War to send troops from Fort Missoula to the agency to keep the camp followers and lewd women out of the reservation and to prevent the selling of liquor and trading with the Indians.

BORDER BANDITS.

The Notorious Tanner Brothers Attack the Right Man in the Right Place.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 15.—The notorious desperados, the Tanner brothers, have at last, like most men of their class, met their fate, dying in their boots. The brothers for many years have resided on Lost Prairie, on the northern bank of Red River, some distance below Fulton. Their names are synonymous with all that is mean and debasing, and on many occasions they have raided the neighboring villages, galloping through the streets like Indians, and flourishing their revolvers and barking like wolves. Some time ago they claimed a piece of real estate belonging to M. Harvey, a neighbor, and a brother of John Harvey, of Hope, one of the best known citizens in that part of the State. A lawsuit followed, in which Harvey was the victor. Since then the Tanners have nursed their wrath until yesterday, when, with a friend, they got drunk and went in search of Harvey. He heard of them, and went into a store at Lost Prairie. They searched the store, and he fled across the country to a negro's cabin, the demons in pursuit. Here he found a loaded gun, and warned his enemies to desist. They broke down the door, and as one of them stepped upon the threshold, Harvey shot him in the face, killing him instantly. The other Tanner, armed with a large knife, then came at him, and he shot him in the abdomen with fatal effect. The third fled to the wood. Harvey was shot in the right arm, but not seriously injured. When the officers arrived the eldest Tanner was found dead and cold, the knife closed in his rigid fingers.

IN 4:27 1-4.

The Fastest Two Miles on Record.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A day or two ago the brown Mare Manetta, hooked double to a road wagon with the running horse Longman, trotted two miles in 4:27¼—the first mile in 2:14½, and the second in 2:12¾. The mare did not wear breeching, and therefore outside of his taking the major part of the weight, she received no assistance from Longman. The track was a trifle dull and slippery. The two miles are the fastest ever trotted. The first quarter of the second mile was trotted in 34¼ seconds, the second in 33¾ seconds, the third in 32 seconds, and the fourth in 32½ seconds. The last half-mile was done in 1:04¾. The pace increased as distance lengthened. Manetta is 10 years old.

The Garfield Monument Fund.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The movement to raise $50,000 for the Garfield monument by contributions from State Encampments of Knights Templar, equivalent to $1 for each Knight in the jurisdiction, is meeting with gratifying success. Official communications have been already received from Encampments of half a dozen States pledging the proper sum, and similar responses are expected soon from the remainder of the States. In recognition of this fund the Knights Templar have been admitted to one-quarter representation in the Garfield Monument Association, and will be given the privilege of directing a corresponding proportion of inscription, insignia, and other embellishments of the monument.

Extensive Rafting Operations.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 15.—The Tittabawasse Boom Company close rafting operations to-morrow. The quantity rafted aggregates 619,000,000 feet, the largest season's work in the history of the company and the largest work done by any boom company in the world in a single season.

The Garfield Monument Fair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Information received by the Knights Templar Committee of the Garfield monument fair indicate a general attendance from all parts of the country of Commanderies to take part in exercises on the 30th inst., Knights Templar day. Several costly and elegant donations will be contested for by the Knights.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

AN ERRONEOUS BELIEF.

How a Mistaken Theory Nearly Cost a Well-Known Minister His Life.

Chicago Standard.

The following remarkable statement, made by a well-known Baptist clergyman, besides the unusual matter of value it contains, will be found most readable and interesting.

Messrs. Editors: I have always believed most firmly in the brotherhood of men, and that every human being is in duty bound to assist his fellow man to the fullest extent of his power. The relation, therefore, of my personal experience will, I trust, prove of benefit to many thousands in this land.

My earlier years were full of health and pleasure. After the completion of my educational studies I undertook the profession of teaching, and under the severe strain to which I was subjected I gradually became reduced so that the least exposure or exposure would bring on sick headache, biliousness and general prostration. I gave up teaching and began to prepare for the ministry, and although I studied hard my health seemed to grow no worse. Finally I commenced preaching, and then my old physical troubles returned. The slightest amount of certain kinds of food distressed me and brought on heavy dullness, dizziness, and often great depression of mind. A change of room, atmosphere or clothing was almost certain to cause a cold, accompanied by most painful suffering. I attributed all this to the severe work I was obliged to do in the ministry, and so did not attempt to remove it. I next began to grow nervous and noticed that my feet were cold, while my left side and back frequently pained me. I felt a drowsy or sleepy sensation after eating, while a little excitement caused me to lose my appetite entirely. At times my spirits would be light and I would feel as if I might live to a good old age, when possibly in less than an hour my head would reel, my body ache and I would be overcome with a deathly sickness. After such an attack a cold sweat would break out upon me and this would be followed by complete prostration. It would be impossible to describe the sufferings I endured at these times, and yet I attributed it all to overwork and not to any special trouble or disease.

It was more than a year from the time the attacks first began that I consulted a physician. He examined me and declared that my lungs were affected and that I was on the road to consumption. I derided this idea and so called upon another doctor. But he told me the same thing, as did also the other medical men whom I consulted. Indeed, they all informed me that unless I went to Colorado, Dakota or the sea coast there was little hope. However, I did not change climate, but tried to continue my work as best I could. A year ago last May and in the November and December following I had three severe attacks of what the doctors said was lung fever or pneumonia. I recovered from these by the most faithful nursing, but I felt all the time as I know now that my troubles did not originate in my lungs, but in some other organs of the body. It is true, I felt severe pains in my lungs and I expectorated a great deal. I was extremely sensitive to cold, and the least draft or change of apparel tended to bring on a cold. My breathing was often most difficult and it frequently seemed that with all my exertions I could not get enough air into my lungs to satisfy them or keep my blood pure. As a man large in stature, weighing over 200 pounds, and being in the prime of my usefulness, you can imagine how I shrunk from the inevitable fate which seemed to stare me in the face.

One Sunday evening last February, upon coming down from my pulpit, almost prostrated and feeling that possibly it would be the last time I should ever enter it again, a member of my Church approached me and said: "Brother Humphrey, I know just what you need to restore you to health. I have been troubled just as you are and I was perfectly well now." I thanked him for his suggestions, but shook my head sadly, for I felt that there was little hope for me. However, after I returned home I began to reflect upon the subject, and finally sent my son to procure some of the medicine which had been so highly recommended. If faith were an element necessary to the success of a medicine, it certainly was lacking in this case, for I was really hopeless. Greatly to my surprise, however, I began to feel much better, and the following Sunday I was able to preach with comparative ease. I continued to grow better as I continued to use the medicine, for it seemed to reach my entire system. I was able to preach, sing and work without exhaustion, and to-day I am a well man, sleep soundly, eat heartily, feel no lung troubles, and I believe I owe my life and health wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which I consider a benefaction to suffering humanity.

It is only natural that since my recovery I should feel enthusiastic over the remedy which had restored me and also observe its effects upon others. As a result, I am forced to the conclusion that very much sickness which is supposed to originate in the lungs, arises wholly from disordered kidneys and liver. I believe thousands of people are suffering to-day and looking forward, as I was, to a consumptive's grave, when their lungs are wholly sound and they might be restored to perfect health by the same means that I employed. Believing these truths and realizing their importance to the world, I come out thus openly, and say that I believe, under God, this remedy is a public benefaction, and I would most cordially and earnestly commend it to the world as a blessing to humanity.

(REV.) B. F. HUMPHREY,
Pastor Baptist Church.

AMBOY, Ill., July 24, 1882.

Wants Pay for His Putty Box.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Garfield Board of Audit this morning received a characteristic letter from Christopher Logeskties, a glazier, into whose putty box one of the bullets fired by Guiteau at President Garfield lodged. The writer says: "I wish to be understood that I am far from making alleged claims, but I hope your honorable body will assist me in my endeavors to get an honest living by intrusting to me a position as watchman or a similar office in one of the Government Departments."

The Republican Wins.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 17.—Gov. Hall has decided to issue the commission to Martin, Republican, Sheriff-elect.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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For a club of FIVE, with a remittance of we will give one free copy of the Lady's Book for one year, and any 6 of the engravings the club raiser may select	10 50
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On application the publishers will furnish a list of the twenty engravings, from which you may make your own selection.

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For Agencies for THE FAMILY HERALD, Montreal. $6,500 in prizes, and twenty-five per cent. commission to canvassers. First prize $1,000 Gold. Old Reliable Company. Send Postal Card for specimens and prize list, and you will be convinced that it is the best thing to canvass for on this Continent. Family Herald Publishing Company, Montreal.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882, removing Charge of Desertion and granting Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounty. Heirs entitled to all benefits where soldier is dead. Pensions still due to thousands of Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of lost discharges obtained in Pension and Land Warrants procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys, Lock Box 592, Washington, D. C.

CARDS.

Your Name on 50 New Chromos 10c. 6 pks. 50c. Agts. Book, 25c. Franklin Printing Co., New Haven, Ct.

40 Large Chromo Cards, no two alike, with name, 10c, postpaid. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c. Snow & Co., Meriden, Conn.

50 new and very choice Chromo Cards, name on, 10c. Sample book, 25c. Crown Pr'g Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Entirely New Chromo Cards, name on, 10 cts. Sample Book, 25c. Linsly & Co., Northford, Ct.

30 Fine White Gold-edge Cards, name on, 10 cts. Sample book, 25c. F. M. Shaw & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards all 10c, 6 50c. O. A. Brainard, Higganum, Ct.

50 All Chromo Cards. New and artistic designs. In case, name on, 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese, Ct.

50 Book Chromo Cards, new, elegant, name on, 10c. Agts. sample book 25c. Globe Printing Co., New Britain, Ct.

100 Chromo Advertising Cards, no 2 alike, for Card collectors. Sent post-paid for 25c. M. Halley, 37 First avenue, New York.

40 NEW, no 2 alike, Chromo Visiting Cards, name on, 10 cents. Warranted best pack sold. Agents wanted. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

50 Elegant Hand Bouquet, Pond Lily, Horseshoe, Lily of the Valley, etc., cards, name on, 10c. Sample book free with $1 order. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

CARDS Send two 3 ct stamps to C. Tollner, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., for a new elegant Chromo Cards and Catalogue of Latest Designs for Fall and Winter.

YOUR NAME on 50 large size CARDS. Remember, Scrap Pictures, Sentiment, Hand Bouquet, &c. No 2 alike, 10c, 14 pks. $1. Please send 20c. for Album of 100 samples and list of 200 elegant premiums and Reduced Price List. 20 fine Gilt Bevel Edge Cards, turned corner, 10c. Post Name is this letter Minnie R. Rose. Agents make 50 per cent. We offer the largest line of Card the best Premiums and the lowest prices. We fill all orders promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Amateur Printing Outfits, Novelties, Wholesale prices. Established 1878. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 a week, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style Chromo Cards, name, in case, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

AGENTS can make money selling our Family Medicines. No Capital required. Standard Cure Co., 120 Pearl street, New York.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

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Circulation Last Week, 88,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

Since announcing a reduction in price of the WEEKLY BLADE to $1.00 per year, we are literally flooded with subscriptions from all parts of the country. Not only does every old subscriber renew at the expiration of his term, but new names come with the old. We want every friend of the BLADE to tell all their neighbors and acquaintances of this important reduction in price, and say to them we will mail them a specimen copy on application. We wish to mail a half million specimen copies of the BLADE this Winter, and hope subscribers will not be backward in sending in the address of all their friends. We wish every person who receives this week's issue of the BLADE, whether subscriber or stranger, to carefully examine the 64 long columns of interesting reading, which multiplied by 52 papers in the year, gives more for $1.00 than ever before offered by any publisher in the world!

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

There are so many excellences in this week's issue that we may be pardoned for an especial enumeration of them, that the reader may appreciate the merits of all.

The first instalment of Mr. D. R. Locke's description of Holland—one of the most interesting countries on the globe—leads off this issue. The next three letters will be devoted to the same country, and, like this, will be most fascinating reading.

A chapter of the thrilling "Throne and Scaffold" comes next, and with a paper by Mr. McElroy, on "Wasps," fills out the First Page.

The Second Page has an admirable assortment of choice miscellany.

The Third Page has an unusually interesting lot of "Answers to Correspondents;" the Fourth, several stirring editorials.

The Fifth has, besides the customary letters from "Buckeye" and "Zeno," an exceedingly bright letter from "Rhody," our old Boston correspondent, who now writes from far-off Sweden.

The Sixth page has the "Household," which grows better from week to week, with "Our Young Folks," and the "Sunday School." On the Seventh and Eighth are "The Farm" and 10 columns of the latest and freshest news, carefully selected and edited.

This is the magnificent bill-of-fare which is set before each of our readers for the insignificant price of *two cents a week*. Who can help being satisfied with getting so much, and of such quality, for so little!

It is more than intimated that a break has occurred between Sec. Folger and the Administration.

They are claiming 10 foot snow-drifts in Northern Minnesota, but this is nothing to what fell on Folger.

The Germans have 10 Representatives in the next Congress, of whom eight are Democrats, and two Republicans.

As Detroit has drowned 800 dogs in three months, the attractions of the Town as a place of residence are much enhanced.

Jesse James is to have a monument 12 feet high. It will be the finest one in Missouri, except that of the great Senator, Thomas H. Benton.

We will be glad to mail an illustrated "Nasby" poster of the WEEKLY BLADE, to any applicant who will post it up for us in a conspicuous place.

A cablegram says, "The English are astonished at the Republican overthrow." It took some people this side the water rather unawares, so to speak.

The result of the elections will be that in the future the average Republican will have some chance of his wishes made known in convention and respected.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The Republican disaster, and how to restore the party's fortunes continue to be the main topics of political discussion. The more carefully the matter is looked into the more indubitable it appears that Republicans alone are responsible for the defeat and that the only hope of success lies in making such changes and departures as will placate the disaffected and restore harmony. The lesson has been fearful one to the Bosses, and it looks as if it would be salutary. A Boss can only have deference and obedience so long as he leads to victory. When he conducts to defeat, he is forthwith tossed overboard as a Jonah. Now every one begins to understand that the only way to victory is by a restoration of the old Republican methods and practices, a permanent dethronement of the Bosses, an abandonment of the vicious government of the Machine, and a return to a reliance upon the vigorous advocacy of great ideas as the means of gaining success.

The analysis of the vote in Pennsylvania is especially rich in results. The vote cast was unusually large—larger than any since 1880. The aggregate Republican vote, had it been consolidated, would have given a majority of at least 50,000 over the Democrats. As it was, 43,748 expressed their determined protest against Cameronian Bossism, and perhaps 20,000 more straight Republicans were among those who cast the 23,484 Greenback and Labor, and 5,196 Prohibition votes. A Republican party led by its best men and great ideas, would leave no opportunity for the secession of these 63,000 voters.

The quarrel in the Democratic ranks over the Speakership becomes more momentous. No new candidates have announced themselves since last week, and the number promises to decrease rather than increase, for the signs point unmistakably to the contest settling down to an issue between S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, representing the Protectionist Democrats, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, representing the Free Traders. The appearances are very promising now that this will lead to a grand split in the party over the Tariff issue. As the Speaker can not be elected for over a year, there is ample time for the quarrel to grow as virulent as any enemy of the iniquitous old party can desire.

The President and Secretaries are hard at work over the Message and the Departmental reports, and the Republican Congressmen, who are hurrying to Washington, are anxiously consulting over the policy to be pursued in the coming session.

The Massachusetts Senatorship is exciting an interest second only to the contest over the Speakership. Sen. Geo. F. Hoar's term expires next March. He is particularly anxious to be his own successor, which is the thing above all others Ben Butler is most hostile to. The mutual hatred of Butler and Hoar is one of the notorieties of the Old Bay State. The Democrats will control 105 votes in a joint ballot of the General Assembly, and 142 are necessary to a choice. If Butler can find or control 37 Republicans in hostility to Hoar the latter's election is defeated. It is believed that he can do this, and his program it is believed is to seemingly manuver for the election of Gov. Long, but prevent it, and suddenly concentrate the opposition votes upon himself. Almost anything is thought to be possible to Ben, since he has carried the State, and already his vaulting ambition sees the White House in his grasp.

The exciting occurence of the week in England was the review by the Queen of the troops which have returned from Egypt. They numbered about 5,000 while the spectators were more than a million. Gladstone says that Arabi Pasha will not be executed unless England approves of his sentence. It is reported that so far his trial is a mere farce.

The elections in Norway, as might have been expected, have resulted in a general victory for the popular, or anti-Swedish party. From the first, Norway has never acquiesced in her forcible annexation to her more powerful neighbor on the other side of the mountains. She has the freest and most Democratic constitution in Europe, yet her people have managed to pick a quarrel with the King over one of its provisions. It is upon the not very important question of requiring that the King's Ministers shall be members of the Storthing, or National Parliament. When this plan was first proposed, the people of Norway rejected it. Now they have taken it up, in the absence of some more promising issue, to show their antagonism to the house of Bernadotte. It is admitted by the King that the measure has gone through all the forms prescribed for the passage of an ordinary law. But he claims that in cases of changes proposed in the constitutional law, he possesses an absolute veto, which is not set aside by the passage of the proposal through successive *Storthings*. Here King Oscar put himself clearly in the wrong, for the Constitution gives him no such absolute veto, and there is no general principle of public law upon which he could rest it.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the report of the prospect of a war between Austria and Russia, but nothing which has come to light since the first publication seems to give it confirmation. Both Herr Plener and the Reporter of the Committee on the Foreign Office Budget, who at the sitting of the Austrian delegation in Pesth, on Thursday, intimated the possibility of a war with Russia, are unofficial personages, and their utterances are not regarded as authoritative.

The troubles in France seem to be quieting down, the Government having made an arrest of 25 persons, three of whom are foreigners, charged with being members of an association formed for the purpose of fomenting strikes among workmen, obtaining a general division of property, and destroying sentiments of patriotism in the people.

If Ben Butler keeps it up as long as Tilden, the public will have him on hand for the next 20 years.

All the railroads in France are owned by six great corporations, which have portioned out the country among them, and of course make no pretense at competition.

"A Barrel House" has been defined in a Cincinnati Court to be a saloon where the liquors are kept in barrels, and retailed in the English way by the gill and its divisions.

NEED OF A FOREIGN POLICY.

For the first time in more than 20 years the United States is in position to adopt a comprehensive foreign policy. Mr. Arthur has an opportunity not accorded to any Republican predecessor in the White House to enter upon a line of policy toward the rest of the world which will give the Nation such a position as her commercial interests, and the moral responsibilities incumbent upon our physical power demand.

Lincoln was too much engrossed in the work of saving the National life to be able to pay attention to any matters beyond the National boundaries that did not imperatively demand attention. Johnson, of course, counted for nothing one way or another. Grant's eight years were thoroly occupied by the problems of Reconstruction, and the fag-end of these and Resumption were sufficient to take up all of Gen. Hayes's time.

All these questions of domestic policy were happily disposed of when Gen. Garfield's term began. We had not only entire peace at home, but freedom from dissension even. This continues to-day. Except some difference of opinion, relative to the amount to be expended on internal improvements, and a never-ending debate on what is a proper levy of imposts upon imports there is not a matter of domestic policy within the purview of the General Government's powers, but what is arranged to the entire satisfaction of the mass of our people.

This leaves the hands of the Administration entirely free to take up the long-neglected lines of foreign policy.

We need an energetic foreign policy for the same reason that France and England and Germany have one: that is, to extend the markets of our merchants. This may sound harsh and selfish at first, but it is and always has been the practice of great and growing Nations. In a Nation it is the same policy as makes a City build railroads, and fight for discrimination in rates, and other advantages which will give it a leverage over its competitors. English and French merchants are enabled to do an immensely profitable business in South America, Africa, Asia, and with the rich and populous islands of Polynesia, because the shadow of their Government is thrown around them continually like a protecting egis. We have seen the English merchants rush in and seize all the great Chinese trade, because the English Government made several displays of its physical power in Chinese waters and even invaded the interior, for the express purpose of giving them a *prestige* which would place them far ahead of their competitors.

The English are trying to wrest away from us the Japanese trade which is ours by as much right as the trade of our Nation can belong to another. A quarter of century ago we sent a fleet to Japan, which succeeded in peacefully opening up the long sealed ports of that empire. The relations that grew up between our people and the Japanese have been very amicable, and a very profitable market for American manufacturers has been develop[t].

This has excited the jealousy of the English, as the development of any competitor always arouses the enmity of another business man in the same line of trade.

They are doing all possible to make the position of American merchants in Japan so uncomfortable that they will be compelled to retire from the trade. The great preponderance of the English naval and merchant marine helps in this process, the first by giving a moral backing, and the second by giving business preferences and discrimination against the Americans. The English do not hesitate to resort to stronger measures. A few years ago an English steamer deliberately and designedly ran down the "Oneida," the American war vessel stationed in Yokahama Bay, and then steamed away, leaving our sailors to drown. The design of the act was to lower the American prestige in Japan, and it did it very effectually. For some unexplained reason our Government never demanded ample reparation or the insult to our flag.

Every mail from Japan tells of some act of the English residing there or of the English naval officers to annoy and embarrass our merchants. One of the possibilities of the near future is a struggle in Oriental waters between English and American fleets to determine the matter of commercial ascendancy in Japan, China, Corea, and neighboring countries. One of the best ways of preventing such a struggle is to get in entire readiness for it.

Next to Japan, South America claims our immediate attention. The trade of Brazil, Venezuela, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Peru, United States of Columbia, etc., naturally belongs to us. It is a preposterous commentary on our boasted commercial enterprise that while we buy 60 million dollars worth of coffee from Brazil every year, and other products swelling the total up to 100 millions, we sell back less than 20 millions. The remaining 80 millions is paid in gold, which flows directly from Rio Janeiro into English coffers.

The same is true of other South American States, though in a smaller degree. Everywhere we are buying much more than we are selling.

This can be changed by the adoption of a policy which will place the American merchant everywhere beyond the seas on just as good a footing as the English merchant, and this can be done by a vigorous foreign policy.

The annual reports of the Indian School at Hampton, Va., and the one in Forest Grove, Ore., shows their complete success in the direction of educating the Indians.

The greater activity of the money market is shown by the increase of national banks. Four new ones with a capital of $350,000 have been authorized this week to begin business.

The New York papers speak gently and gingerly of Mrs. Langtry's failure as *Rosalind*, but that it is a failure is certain. She must evidently win success outside of Shakspere.

There is some excitement over the ejectment of three of Mr. Parnell's tenants from his estate at Avondale for non-payment of rent. Both friends and enemies are anxious to know who is responsible.

Anybody can sell a good subscription book. The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo O., want an agent in every Township to sell "Nasby in Exile." It is the best selling book in the country, and agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day. An outfit costs but $1.00. Secure territory while you can get it. Now is the time to sell books.

GEN. SHERMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Col. Ingersoll's suggestion of the General of the Army as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1884, has met with such a reception as makes it well worth while to carefully canvass that military chieftain's availability as a nominee.

Undoubtedly Gen. Sherman would make a better than average President, if he could be elected. His courage, honesty and executive ability are undoubted. In point of brain-power he is superior to any of a majority of our Presidents. He is naturally an abler man than Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce or Buchanan. His mind resembles Jackson's more nearly in character than any one else's. He has all of Jackson's intense wilfulness, his hatred of any body who does not bow down at his shrine, his stubborn self-sufficiency, his prejudices, his narrowness of view, and his hunger for personal notoriety. He lacks very much of Jackson's personal magnetism, and has, in fact, never has any considerable personal following. Those who know him best recognize that he is a great man, but full of laughable foibles and small defects of temper. He would not let his prejudices and spites carry him to the length that Jackson's did, and on the other hand would not rise rise to the hights that Jackson occasionally did. He would probably give us a much cleaner and more respectable Administration than Grant did, but it would lack something of the solidity and power that marked Grant's incumbency. He would have his favorites everywhere, and they would be very apt to have quite a "bulge" over those who were not beloved of Tecumseh. The party would have no reason to be ashamed of the record he would make

But could he be nominated, and if nominated, elected? "Aye, there's the rub."

If the nominating convention were held to-morrow, possibly in the present absence of real leaders among the Republicans, he might be chosen. Not otherwise is such a thing probable. If he were nominated he would attract some of the younger generation to his standard by the glamor of past great deeds with which his name is associated. On the other hand, he would drive away very many who dislike him for personal reasons, who distrust his wisdom and soundness of judgment, and who are hostile to filling such a great office with a purely military man. These latter will oppose him as they opposed Hancock, and they alone are sufficient in numbers to throw the election against him in several States.

It is also true that no one will be nominated in 1884 who has not his State solid behind him, and it will be impossible for Sherman to secure Ohio in that way.

Another thing is the intense Catholicism of Sherman's family. His wife is an active and earnest propagator of the Roman Church's doctrines, and it has been charged that Sherman himself has been received into membership. He has one son preparing for a priest, and it is said that a few years ago the Pope thought so highly of Mrs. Sherman's services that he contemplated sending her the Golden Rose, which is yearly presented to the best-deserving daughter of the Church. He was restrained from this, it is said, by representations that it would not do to make the present to a woman of non-royal blood. There may be absurd bigotry in making religion a bar to the election of a man who was thought good enough to command great armies and who won important victories, but all the same there is a deep-rooted hostility among Anglo-Saxons to Catholicism in rulers, which will be fatal to Gen. Sherman's Presidential aspirations—if he have any.

Finally, it is still two years to the Presidential election, and we are on the eve of some important political changes. The coming year will be fruitful in the development of Presidential timber, and the chances in favor of some one else than Gen. Sherman are as 10 to 1. Harrison, Hawley, Windom, Edmunds, and Blaine are each much more promising material for candidates.

PROMISED POPULARITY.

The Eastern papers are commenting upon a fashion which seems to be gaining there in popularity. This is to hire apartments at hotels for private or social gatherings either upon a large or small scale, but more especially the former. The expense, when everything is taken into account, is no greater and the trouble and worry far less.

People in the habit of giving large parties will rejoice if this becomes a popular fashion. It is no small wear and tear upon the nerves to have the whole house torn up from attic to cellar for a week before the dreaded event in getting ready, and for a week after in cleaning up. The word "dreaded" is applicable here because, as everybody knows, a large party is simply a social necessity as society is now constituted, giving pleasure to no one except, perhaps, to some young girl whose world lies before her, and to whom all these things are new, or allows the exhibition of *chef d'œuvre* in the way of a new toilet. With such a crowd the host and hostess can do no more than receive their guests and feed them, leaving them for the rest to their own devices.

As said before these are social necessities, a sort of penalty to be paid for position in society, to pay up social debts, and be ready to begin their making over again. They have nothing whatever to do with real hospitality, the bringing together of a few congenial spirits and ministering individually to their pleasure. This can only be done at the home fireside, in the apartments dedicated to domestic happiness. There is a fitness in reserving the home for such purposes and transferring the scenes of the large gatherings to hotels where is ample space and all the conveniences to entertain a crowd of guests. All of the difference that it makes then is that between a banquet for many which one man pays for, and one in which each individual pays his own way. This innovation, not entirely new but one that promises to become general, is a good and sensible one, far more so than many that seize the fashionable world.

Tennyson's new play is as utter a failure as his first poem on Spring, which the country editor tossed into the waste basket.

NASBY IN EXILE.

All out of employment should at once secure territory for Mr. Locke's new book, and commence the canvass at once. It is a most prosperous season, and the most inexperienced agent can sell over 100 copies before the Holidays' Send to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars.

WM. P. KELLOGG'S VINDICATION.

Sen. Wm. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is the most prominent Republican figure that floats upon the tidal wave. His success is simply phenomenal. The Louisiana Democrats were as intensely hostile to him as to any other of the much-abused "Carpet-baggers." He was a prominent figure all through the troublesome days of Reconstruction, and an intrepid leader who never quailed before the murderous Ku-Klux. His fighting was always magnificent, and to him is due much of the credit of the superb maintenance of their position from 1862 to the present time, by the gallant little band of Louisiana Republicans. History shows no more steadfast adherence to principle than these men have displayed. But while other men have wearied of the fight and dropt to the rear, Col. Kellogg maintains himself at the front with unabated zeal.

During the long contest over his seat in the Senate the Democrats villified him as only Democrats can villify. They denounced him as a man whose misconduct had turned the whole people of Louisiana into his bitter enemies, and asserted untiringly that he could get nothing not picked up for him by Federal bayonets. Weak-kneed papers in the North believed and repeated the slanders.

Now comes a crushing refutation of these maligners, He became a candidate for Congress in the Third Louisiana District, which has usually been Democratic, and four years ago gave Acklen, who was a candidate for re-election 3,132 majority. The Democrats induced a Republican to run independent, but even with this division Sen. Kellogg has beaten Acklen over 4,000 votes. It is a most astonishing majority, and eloquent testimony as to the Senator's popularity among Louisianians. It was almost wholly his personal qualities that carried him through, for other Republican candidates, running in Districts in which the party has an unquestioned majority, were defeated.

The result has turned men's eyes upon Sen. Kellogg as the probable Republican leader of the South.

COGENT REASONING.

The arguments brought to bear by the faculty of Columbia College against co-education of the sexes have a flavor of antiquity about them quite delicious from its absurdity in this day and generation. A petition, gotten up and signed by several hundred prominent citizens of New York, was to have been presented last June, but when it was discovered that the trustees were unanimously against co-education it was decided to reserve the petition until this Winter. The subject is now being considerably agitated, with the result of producing such arguments against it as are given below.

The Professor of Greek mentions one terrible possible consequence. He says that nearly every student enters the campus puffing a cigar; he lights a cigarette between the recitation hours and finally leaves the college in the afternoon enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Now suppose—if any one can compass such a horrible idea outside of a Greek Professor—that the young women *should* follow the example set them by their brothers. Picture it, think of it! This is one argument, and advanced as strong and convincing. "Vassar girls," this wise man continued, "are already imitating college students. They have hotel dinners, and toasts and responses, and the next thing I presume will be—champagne."

There is no refuting such reasoning. It would be sad to think of good old Columbia giving aid to making women smokers while assisting them to gain a higher education. Undoubtedly they would immediately change their nature subjected to such surroundings and influences. So imagine the trustees of this seat of masculine learning.

The rest of the arguments are as cogent as this and partake of its character. "The sexes," the learned Professor says, "cannot be educated together without injuring both. No one wants effeminate men and masculine women and both results would follow. And beside that the constant contact with young women would cause the young men to lose that delicate sense of respect for them upon which the whole social basis of this generation depends. We cannot afford to take such a responsibility."

He does not attempt to explain, how it is that boys brought up with a family of girls—his sisters—usually have more thoughtful consideration for women than others who know them little. Then, too, it is a little difficult to tell whether it is the higher education that is going to produce these direful effects, the association together or both causes combined. We give up the conundrum. It is beyond us. One thing is certain, Columbia College is still living in the last century.

Hunting is the principal amusement in England, seeming to gain in favor rather than to lose, and immense sums of money are spent in its pursuit. The cost of the keeping of the hounds is estimated at £255,000 a year; the value of the horses £1,440,000, while to this must be added their keep and the cost of the labor of those who care for them. The sum total is something enormous.

It might be as well to begin now selling pools on Maj. Tom Ochiltree, the Republican Member of Congress from Texas. Tom has the finest natural and cultivated talent for lying of any man on the broad continent, but he will be matched at Washington for the next two years against a whole Democratic Congress of expert liars, and mere numbers, if nothing else, may wring his laurels from him.

The next Congress will have over 60 contested seats to settle. The belief that the Democratic majority will be unscrupulous about deciding everything in favor of Democratic contestants, emboldens every defeated Democrat to make a claim for a seat.

At the Industrial Exhibition in Cincinnati, over 22,000 men and women were weighed in order to decide upon the average weight. That of the men was found to be 154.02 pounds, and of the women 130.87 pounds.

Concord, N. H., is agitating the subject of a fitting memorial to Ralph Waldo Emerson. It would be a most proper thing.

CHEAP STANDARD BOOKS.

We have on hand a few sets of Macaulay's History of England, handsomely bound in cloth, in 5 vols. The regular retail prices of these sets are $8.00, but we will express one to any address on receipt of $3.00, or send postpaid by mail for $3.50. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain good reading for Winter evenings.

NIHILISM IN FRANCE.

As the true inwardness of the recent troubles in Lyons and Montceau, France, comes to the surface it becomes more and more apparent that they were the outgrowth and demonstration of Nihilism, which has, unsuspected, attained a growth and strength which the Republic did not imagine was possible. The head and principal chiefs of the association reside at Geneva, and a number of the chiefs of the Nihilists in Russia also take an active part in directing movements in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that these Nihilist leaders, watching for an opportunity to make trouble, saw it in the discontent of the miners at Monteeau with the strong churchmanship of the director of the corporation. He is a Catholic of the severest type and was accused of sympathy with the priest and nuns of the parish in their denunciations of those workmen who did not attend religious services. This feeling was fanned into a flame and resulted in the outbreak at Monteeau last August, while the same flame extended later throughout the discontented classes in Lyons.

The Government has taken hold of the matter, but not with the firmness that seems to the people at this distance necessary. The trial of the 23 workmen accused of having taken part in the troubles at Montceau began, but was postponed on account of the threats of the Anarchists against the jury. The *Transcript* correspondent says that the oath required to be taken by the 12 jurymen, who stand with uncovered heads before the Judge, is couched in the following words:

You swear and promise, before God and men, to examine with the most scrupulous attention the charges brought against N——; not to betray the interests of the accused, nor those of society, which accuses him; not to communicate with any one till after your declaration; not to be influenced either by hatred or malice, fear or affection; to give your decision from the charges and means of defense, according to your conscience and intimate conviction, with the impartiality and firmness becoming a man upright and free.

To enable them to carry out this magnificent formula it is necessary that they shall not be intimidated with threats, and for this reason the trial was suspended for a season, and the accused will be transferred for trial to another Department. To the people this side of the water, it would seem to have been better to arrest every known Anarchist who has been concerned in the plot for the carrying out of the Nihilist campaign, and proceed with the trial where it was begun. It is evident that the most energetic measures are the only ones which can properly be taken against this movement, in order to crush it out of existence.

The freedom of the press gives the disaffected parties who hate the Republic and are enemies to all law and order a chance to do much harm. In this country an article such as was recently published there in *Le Gaulois* declaring the organization of an "immense espionage" conceived by the Government for the purpose of terrorizing the country, would have but little more effect than the blowing of the northwest wind, but in France the transition from just such a state of things under the Empire to the present is too recent not to have great influence. And the Nihilists are too shrewd not to take advantage of every such condition.

As the Blade has said before these are trying times for the French Republic, but our faith is too strong in the progressive spirit of the age, in the growth and strength of liberal ideas in the world, to believe that the ultimate result will be anything but a victory for the Republican principles, and the triumphant onward march of the Republic of *la belle France*.

A REAL CHARITY.

The New York *Tribune* fresh air fund, which was collected and expended this year amounted to over $21,000, a sum of money which has doubtless done more real and permanent good than many another larger one applied to purposes that seemed, perhaps, of greater importance. It gave 5,599 little ones each two weeks of country life; two weeks in which they breathed fresh, pure air, ate good, substantial food such as farmers live upon, and ran through the meadows and forests gathering flowers, hearing the birds sing, and getting such an idea of a possible healthful life as they have never had before.

No doubt many of these children had never before been out of the reeking tenement houses and dirty slums of the City. They did not know what it meant to be where the calm and peace of the days and nights were unbroken save by the rustling of the trees and the songs of birds. That their plastic minds received good moral impressions while their bodies gained physical strength is certain, in that two weeks experience of what to many of them must have seemed a paradise. It may have been the one influence which will turn these lives into a better, purer channel, making them so long for a different way of living that they will find it. At any rate, it has let in same sunlight upon their miserable existence, and is a charity which it is to be hoped will be perpetuated in New York and imitated in other Cities.

German scientists have determined by accurate tests that the loss is very considerable in using wet coal to generate steam. Washed slack, holding 18 per cent of water and 9.9 per cent of ash, evaporated 5.7 pounds of water per pound of fuel; while the same coal, with only 3 per cent of water, made from 8 to 8.5 pounds of steam. Making due allowance for moisture by reducing to a standard of like quantities of coal, free from moisture, there is found to be a direct loss by using wet coal of 14 per cent.

It seems that the election of Coccapieller, as a member from Rome of the Italian Parliament, was rather a huge joke than anything else. Moderates who had a dislike to any one of their candidates wrote the name of Coccapieller—who has become quite a comic character in Rome—for the fun of the thing, and the result has been that Coccapieller has been elected.

The London *Lancet* says that people who sneeze often are the healthiest. A sneeze sets the blood circulating, and throws off a cold which is trying to settle.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have mailed over 2,000 copies of this remarkable cheap book to readers of the Blade during the past few months, and we doubt if we have enough copies left to carry us through the coming holiday demand. An elegant, large $3 book is not often mailed postpaid for $1.25, and our new subscribers should take advantage of the present opportunity, and secure a copy before they are gone. See description of book on eighth page of the present issue.

Lucy Stone very "properly" does not like the morals of Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*. "By his exquisite acting," she moans, "he wins his audience to sympathy with a drunken husband, who spends his days and nights in a grog shop with boon companions, who roar with laughter, while the neglected wife toils on alone with poverty and want, until she becomes cross and sour from the hardness of her lot. Mr. Jefferson's audience is made to hate the woman, and pity and admire the man who has broken his marriage vows, wronged his wife, and embittered all her life. The whole effect of the impersonation is humored and unwholesome." Lucy is unduly excited. Not a man who ever laughed over *Rip Van Winkle* was truly moved to any less contempt for the bar-room loafer, who leaves his wife and children to drag out a wretched life of want and poverty.

"Mahlstick," the veteran New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that to speak of Mrs. Langtry as an actress is out of the question, because she cannot act at all, nor is there any possibility of her ever blooming into an actress. The great difficulty to be overcome is one of impossible achievement. Her voice has no modulation, has no light and shade, but is one persistent, unyielding monotone. She can express no emotion whatever with it, and she conveys this one solitary truth, that apparently she does not possess even limited lodgings for an emotion, unless there may be something that is absolutely burglar-proof, fire-proof, tear-proof and laughter-proof.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera "Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri," will be brought out in New York a week from Saturday. It is a satire on the English Court of Chancery—the highest in the land. The plot develops the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, surrounded by great nobles and K. G.'s, K. T.'s, G. C. B.'s, etc., discussing with them the question whether he, having fallen in love with the rustic maiden Phyllis, his ward in chancery, "can legally give his own consent to his own ward; or, if he marry without this consent, can he commit himself for contempt of his own Court; and, if committed, can he appear by counsel before himself and move for arrest of his own judgment."

Made ground is not always a safe building foundation, as the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company has found to its cost. For years they have dumped refuse, ashes, cinders, etc., on the water front until a large space was covered. Lately they erected buildings thereon, and now, strange to say, fire and smoke seems to be issuing from this ground and fire is heard crackling underneath. Measures have been taken to put it out by digging trenches and filling them with water, but the outcome cannot yet be foreseen.

London *Saturday Review:* "The United States might well be excused for looking upon their debt with unconcern. Geographically they are so distant from Europe that they may regard themselves as safe from aggression, and therefore exempt from the necessity of keeping up great armaments. Moreover the growth of population and wealth is so rapid that in a generation or so they could reasonably reckon upon the debt becoming relatively so light as no longer to be a matter of serious concern."

With Gladstone leading a Local Option movement in England, with the French enforcing the earlier closing of all wine shops, a strong Temperance movement in Germany, and the Russians introducing strongly repressive regulations concerning the sale of *vodka*, the Free Liquor fanatics seem to be having hard times all around. Ohio is the only place where they have everything their own way.

Boston *Transcript:* When the poor drunkard on the stage raises his eyes to the flies and exclaims melodromatically, "I'll never drink another drop so long as I live," the impressionable young gentlemen in the audience applaud the sentiment of the echo, and as soon as the curtain goes down they all rush out to cool their heated emotions at the nearest sample room.

It is gratifying to know that very many men who made a most lavish and corrupt use of money to gain seats in Congress, were badly defeated. Among these were the son of W. H. English, in the Indianapolis District, and Kindred in the Fifth Minnesota. The last was defeated by over 7,000 majority.

Col. Bob Ingersoll having suggested Gen. Sherman for the Presidency, Sherman immediately becomes a devout admirer of Ingersoll's "wonderful oratory." Doubtless Mrs. Sherman, who is the most enthusiastic Catholic among American women, is not yet so spontaneous in her admiration of the great orator.

A few weeks ago three Englishmen alone in Ronen Cathedral, felt moved to sing and pray, which they forthwith proceeded to do. The beadle was so overcome, that he did not interfere, and now Catholic and Protestants are shocked at the presumption of those who should have devoted themselves to sight seeing.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says that sunflower oil is greatly used for adulterating salad oil, and that the leaves of the plant are largely employed in the adulteration of tobacco. The oil is supposed to be unsurpassed as a lubricant, and soap made from it is unequaled for softening the skin.

Conkling has one triumph to record in the last election. He worked hard for Perry Belmont, against Dwight Townsend, the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Conkling is evidently about the same kind of a "Stalwart" Republican he always was.

King Oscar, of Sweden, effected an insurance of 600,000 crowns upon his life before traveling into Norway recently. This shows his consciousness of the evil ing against him there, which the writer Bjornsterne Bjornsen is trying to fan into a flame.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

The type on which we printed the Blade was in use less than six months. While it was not in proper condition to cast stereotype plates from, as is required by our new press, it is plenty good enough for small printing offices. We have on hand in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The official returns in Pennsylvania show a plurality of 40,258 for Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and also 30,000 for Elliot, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large.——The failures for the week in the United States and Canada number 139, of which 97 occurred in the Western States.——Recently published statistics place the death rate from the administration of chloroform at one in 1,000.——Kossuth vigorously denounces anti-Jewish agitation in Hungary.——A tax is to be imposed on the sale of spirituous liquors in Germany.——The value of breadstuffs exported in the 10 months ending October 31, $140,797,000.——A seven years old mare, recently trotted a mile in the wonderful time of 4.27¾, the first mile in 2:14½, the second in 2:13¾. She was hitched to a road wagon with a running horse.——Peter Cooper is said to be seriously failing, though suffering from no disease. He is in his 91th year.——There are 30 electric lighting companies with a capital of $30,000,000.——A very successful trial of an improved telephone was made last Sunday in Boston, over a line 563 miles in length. Conversation was carried on for three hours. The articulation was very distinct and powerful enough to be heard with the receiving telephone six inches from the ear.——Some of the most shameless contests ever known will be brought for seats in the newly-elected Bourbon House. Two thousand majority will not protect Republicans.——The Presbyterians will build a college at Emporia, Kan. The City has pledged 30 acres of land and $35,000 in money.——The Synod agrees to spend $[illegible] additional as an endowment fund.——In the season of 1881-82 more than 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain, of which number Scotland claims about 2,000,000; England, 600,000; Ireland, 300,000, and Wales, 40,000.——It has been estimated by Bradstreet's that there are 6,000,000 miles of fence in the United States, the cost of which has been $2,000,000,000, or about $[illegible] per mile.——J. B. Lippincott subscribed $10,000 toward the establishment of a veterinary college in connection with the University of Pennsylvania.——B. S. Waldron, a planter in Kansas City, has enrolled a company of men to go the Oklahoma country with a year's provisions and pre-empt homesteads.——Jim McCullough, a troublesome citizen of Holgate, O., was placed in the lockup to get sober, when he fired the structure and burned himself to a crisp.——Thomas Lyman is a 12-year old cash boy in a Rochester store. He and his little brother and sister were informed on Saturday that they had fallen heir to an uncle's estate in America amounting to $2,000,000. The children are orphans.——It is estimated that the average travel over the elevated railroads in New York during the busiest hour in the morning (from 6:30 to 7:30) and the busiest hour in the evening (from 5:30 to 6:30) is over 50,000 an hour. The traffic of the roads for the year, which closed September 30, 1882, was 75,575,245, and for the 12 months ending on the corresponding date, 1881, 60,831,759. The travel of the year just closed exceeds that of its immediate predecessor by 10,785,784, and that of 1880 by 20,539,270 passengers.——The post-mortem examination of a miser who died recently in Cincinnati revealed a brain weighing 61 ounces. There are on record but two brains heavier than that—Cuvier, weighing 64.33 ounces, and Abercrombie's, which weighed 65 ounces. The mulatto was not considered bright intellectually, yet is described as becoming, like in life, "thoughtful and reserved." He had been a slave.——A London cable says "J. R. Keene's colt Foxhall has been put on the private sale list. The amount asked is $35,000.——A rumor prevailed recently at New York that Cardinal McCloskey was dangerously ill. Inquiry proved that it had no foundation in fact. On the contrary, he is much better than he has been for six months.——Mrs. Garfield's new home cost her $50,000. Ex-Gov. Hendricks is reported very much better.——Rev. John R. Deering, of Mount Sterling, Ky., is the owner of a coin, a Roman penny (denarius), worth 15 cents of United States money. It is the species of money named in the Bible as "the daily wages of

Correspondence.

SWEDISH SCHNAPPS.

...de Brandvin Intoxication—Mar k Days—The Jungfrun—Servants' ... Scouring Day—National Characteristics—Swedish Dishes—Absence of Night.

...of the Toledo Blade.

...rna, Sweden, Nov. 1, 1882.

...Wednesday and Saturday ... are busy here in Gothenburg, ... and men, leave their ... in the morning from every di... ...rows, row-boats, wagons and ... baskets filled with meat, ... chickens, eggs and but... drive in horses, droves of ... of furniture and of hay. A ... sight to me is to see the ... by oxen and driven by women ... on to the pole. How ... their loads is a mystery ... of the people come many ... number of them are quite ... women. They arrange ... the market places and there ... all day long in the Summer ... or the pouring rain, and ... the piercing cold and the ... of hail and snow. After the ... return home, or sooner if ... their commodities, to make ... for the next market day with ... what seems to me a very hard ... would not have said they ... all the profits, for I am sorry ... say that a portion of it is ... having beer or brandvin, or, as it ... commonly called.

SWEDISH SCHNAPPS.

...no surprise that, with the small ... made, that they could spend so ... for, I thought, to get so ... related as many of them do. ... a large quantity, but I was ... Schnapps cost only five (5) öre ... more than one cent, and that ... were about all a person needed ... condition in which I saw them. ... so much intoxication in ... have ever visited. Have seen ... persons, both women and ... imagine how they ever get ... believe in many cases, they ... not that their horses knew ... for they are seen hanging ... over the sides, or lying at ... their wagons, their horses go... I have seen men driving ... when the only way they ... was to lean up against the ... which is the greater ... fall in the streets, are taken ... and are carried away en... of where they were. Yet ... I have seen

KINDLING OR FIGHTING.

...to be perfectly quiet and harm... know if they are not a quar... or if there is something in ... that makes them docile. When ... they seem to have a great ... shaking hands with each other.

THE JUNGFRU,

...ant, who holds a relative pos... housekeeper as to keeping in ... wants and needs of the family, ... and in many cases all ... She is generally as anxious to get ... on for her mistress as she ... herself. She goes in and out ... baths, pricing this and that, ... thing is as it ought to be, ... she can get the best bar... quality and price. One thing ... to get and that is a boquet ... They are extravagantly ... and have great fun in ar... several garden bouquet vases ... In the flower market great ... by the peasants in arrang... ...ers and I enjoy walking ... the air is fragrant with per... ...pinks and sweet peas. ... choice flowers are picked each ... servant and arranged taste... different rooms. There is al... bouquet placed in the center of ... and as in many families the ... dinner call is taken in ... on the verandas, it can be ... they live in a bed of roses. There ... to be seen in or about Göte... occupied even by the ... families, where there are ... but blooming plants ... in the windows.

A GOOD MEMORY.

I have been surprised to see how well the ... members her numerous com... One morning happening in the ... as the servant was about to set ... eating expedition, I heard my ... saying to her several extra arti... ...ed for a bit of fancy work. I ... that the girl made no memorandum, ... she had gone I said to my friend: ... "You surely cannot expect that girl to ... ...ember all that." "Yes; and will tell me on her ... the price of each article. When she ... back I will call you, and you will see ... I am right."

When she called, I hastened to see the result; ... not an article had been for... the price of each was given and the ... correct, with the exception of an ... of a bed which had been given in some place ... for purchases. In dining there ... the girl had been obliged to go to ... different places, in various parts of the ... Even articles, including those for ... house were purchased, and a load of ... had been ordered. Many of the ... more than a krona (26½ cents). ... before in a krona and it ap... wonderful to me in the divisions ... that the change could be so cor... The servant had locked out to have ... in favor of the mistress. My ... as invariably the case. ... that do you give this servant a ... ...egular 12 krona, but the av... 3 krona, a little more than ... three girls—"flicka" is the ... generally used for girls—do all the ... cooking, cleaning, mend... ...ing clothes and cleaning shoes, ... than that small amount; yet ... very happy and contented. A pe... ...ar marks the manner of the ... the air of contented ... overflows. The servants are ... with consideration by their em... a friendly feeling exists be...

SCRUBBING DAY.

...ery Friday. Very few of the ... consequently there are ... of the week. The furniture, ... of it which is movable, is taken ... the verandas or in the garden ... thoroughly brushed and cleaned. ... floors are attended to. Two or ... are seen in one room on their ... knees scrubbing for dear life. ... they are so clean and white ... hardly be afraid to eat from ... floor. Saturday, work ... morn until late at night for ... a day. Madame and Mamsell ... (fröken) are used in addressing ... people, and all women of the ... of society.

A POLITE PEOPLE.

...the Swedes are the most polite ... ever met. Their extreme po... amiability are national char... ...ed in all classes. In the streets ... are continually recognizing one ... by a nod of the head, ... removed entirely from the ... to the lady. A gentleman always ... a lady first; they make the most ... bows imaginable. If they stop to ... a lady, be she rich or poor, the hat ... in hand during the conversation, ... placed on the head until the lady ... walk away. In going into a store a ... usually removes his hat, and he ... his head uncovered until he leaves. ... he makes purchases the person ... waited on will even either leave or ... ...ntinue waiting till the poorer ... (meaning a person) before they ... your wants. The customer on ... "adja" (adieu), and is answer... or courtesy. The poor chil... often recognize one in the ... I have seen dirty-faced, ... little urchins not more ... of age make as graceful a ... who had made it a study.

MARKETING.

...who are a little fastidious in ... do not have many articles pur... the market dress, but every ... that comes cleanly. 50 öre a ... the greatest latter, (1 krona a ... the finest eggs (30 for 75 öre) ... are brought to the door by a ... small. Fresh vegetables and ... are brought from the vegetable ... the same vegetables are found ... here, with the exception of corn, ... and tomatoes. Occasionally, ... a fruit stand can be found in the ... but it is not, on which hangs a ... There are sold for 20 öre ... they are considered as fruit. I do ... they are generally filled here. ... prefer, also, their American ... their cook is delighted when ... left to her and she can sur... with some Swedish dish, and ... my opinion of it.

THE KITCHEN.

...for cooking are far behind ... Large porcelain stoves ... is burned are used. These ... placed in one corner of ... at a distance of three feet over ... of a tunnel made of sheet iron, ... placed there to convey all the smoke and steam into the chimney. Although there seems to be good ovens in these stoves, yet I have seen none of the nice roast joints I enjoy so much at home. The manner of cooking roasting pieces here is to put the meat in a large pot with a small quantity of butter and salt, and just water enough to keep it from burning, then place it over a good fire and turn it constantly so that it will be browned evenly on all sides. A new way to me for cooking a rib of pork is with a dressing of prunes and apples: the prunes are thoroughly washed, the apples pared and quartered, then mixed and laid on to the rib after it has been rolled in flour and salt, the rib is then rolled up carefully and tied tight with a string, after which it is put into the pot with butter, salt and water and cooked as above described; this dressing gives a delicious flavor to the meat. A berry that grows wild in the woods called Lingun, takes the place of our cranberries, they are preserved in the same manner but are not as good as our berries.

A dish that is considered very nice in Sweden, and new to me, is

A FISH PUDDING;

the fish is first cut in small pieces (cod or pike are used), then the bones are all taken out, and it is chopped very fine; after this it is mixed with butter, eggs, milk and flour, and seasoned with pepper and salt. It is then put into a mold and boiled for two (2) hours. It is served with butter, or lobster sauce.

Another very popular dish is called Kaldomar. It is made of nice beef mixed with suet; this is chopped very fine, and is then mixed with eggs, milk, powdered cracker, spiced to taste, then rolled in boiled cabbage leaves, put into a pot with butter and boiled slowly until the cabbage leaves are thoroughly browned.

UNENDING DAY.

The absence of night at first seemed very strange to me. On the night of my arrival at Gothenburg, feeling very tired, I asked my friends to excuse me, saying I will retire early. Judge of my surprise when I was told it was nearly 11 o'clock, and yet it was sufficiently light to retire without the use of a candle. No lights are needed or used from the middle of May until the first or second week of August. For a number of days there is no darkness and twilight for only about three hours. In fine, for several days the sun rises at 2:45 A. M., and sets at 9:15 P. M. The last day of July the sun rises at 3:44 and sets at 8:27. During this season there is no lighted grounds for out-door amusements, croquet, lawn tennis, etc., for it is sufficiently light to play until the hour for retiring. RHODY.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Democratic Opportunity—The Civil Service—The Election Contests—The Tariff—The Potomac Flats—The Coming Fair—A Queer Suit—The Lecture Season—A Wedding Interrupted—Things Going on as Usual.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The great majority which the Democrats will have in the lower House of the next Congress gives them the supreme command in that branch of the Government, and they will have ample opportunity to show how far they are entitled to the public confidence. They need not expect, however, that they can avoid action on some matters that will put them to a severe test. The reduction of the taxes will not, probably, be turned over to them. But what will they do as to the civil service? They have joined in the cry for reform, and will have a chance to show what they meant by that cry. But a civil service code that did not turn out every Republican incumbent to make way for a Democrat would be an indication of the Millenium. The country has demanded the severance of the public service from the political machine, and that public places shall not be bestowed for political or politician party. Does anybody expect that the Democrats will meet this demand? They are about to have the treat, and they will not be judged by what they promise, but by what they do.

Thus the next House is to be overrun with election contests. It is said that there will be about 60. Every Democrat who has failed where he thinks he ought to have succeeded is relying on his party to put him in possession of his seat. This is always a difficult field for any party, but the Democrats are in a very peculiar position in regard to it, as they are fully committed to the worst methods by the South. They have openly defended the bulldozing and false counting through which their successes have come and must stand by their record. The dilemma of the party may be illustrated by the report which Auditor Reynolds brings from the voting places in his State. He went down to his old home in Alabama to make some speeches and to vote, and at his voting precinct found the Republicans very suspicious of the promises of fairness that were so loudly made by the Democratic party. Hence they posted a clerk near the ballot box with paper and ink to make a tally of the Democrat and Republican voters as they came up to deposit their ballots. Everything went on smoothly and according to the tally clerk's count the Democratic vote was about 300. But at an unexpected moment his papers were snatched away and destroyed. After so significant a preliminary, no great surprise was felt when the Inspectors reported over 1,200 Democratic votes as cast, and figured out a Democratic majority of over 500. This is what has taken place in many other places and the Democrats in Congress who have so practically defrauded this sort of thing cannot now turn away from it. What the country has loudly demanded is such a reform in political methods as will divest them of all chicanery. The men who have been brought to the front by the late election concede that they cannot retain their vantage ground unless they come up to the public expectation. They do not hesitate to say that they are on their good behavior and must keep a sharp look-out on the appropriations. But the appropriations are not quite all. What is the Democratic party for if it is not to reward its benchmen? When did it ever do anything for the promotion of good habits or good morals? It rolled slavery as a sweet morsel under its tongue; it plunged the country in a civil war to preserve the "sum of all evils," it defended the Ku-Klux outrages and murders; it invented the system of Texas ballots; it has profited by all scoundrelisms, like this in Alabama, and how is it possible for it to hear fairly and decide justly any case of wrong by means of which its partizans are to be advantaged? If the "leopard cannot change its spots" we shall look in vain to the Democrats for that kind of reform which the country has demanded.

The Tariff is another matter which is likely to be a bone of contention and division. The report of the Tariff Commission will be made to this Congress, but there is no probability that any definite action will be taken on it, and it will go over to the next Congress for final settlement. The ablest leaders in the Democratic party are Free Traders, and there is a disposition among them to push that question to the front. But in Pennsylvania, in Georgia and all through the States are Democrats engaged in manufacture, to whom protection is all important and any disturbance of Protective tariffs will cause great dissatisfaction. We often hear the Republican party denounced for allowing the present "infamous Tariff" to remain on the statute book; but when the Democrats had full power in both Houses of Congress they did not dare to touch it, because they knew it would be a distracting question on which they could not agree. Are they in a better condition to meet it now? Already letter comes to me that the Potomac flats question is dividing the party on the Speaker contest, and Mr. Randall finds it up-hill work to bring the Hurds, the Carlisles, the Tuckers and the Coxes to his support. He will probably prevail, but the Free Trade element in the House is outspoken and bitter, and new combinations are likely to make the Democratic household a very unhappy family.

After all, the things that are pretty likely to suffer from the overturn in Congress is the filling of the Potomac Flats. The present Congress appropriated half a million as a beginning for this work, with the understanding that the several millions required would be forthcoming when they were wanted. The appropriation was made in the River and Harbor bill, which has been the subject of so much denunciation. The new Congress is likely to make economy one of its stone points, and it looks as if the money to carry on this work would be slow in coming. The contract for dredging the river has just been closed and work on this great and important improvement will begin in a few days. The contractor is Sanford Ross, of Jersey City.

A good deal of work has been done at the Capitol to prepare it for the great Fair which opens on the 25th, and is now near at hand. Contributions are coming in freely from States and Cities and the interest is increasing. Some 50 cases of paintings have been received, besides those furnished from this City, and the decorations are likely to be abundant and rich. The display is now is of great want of room. The Fair will be inaugurated by a large military and civic procession, speeches, etc., and, as it is to aid the movement for a statue in this City to the murdered President, we may well wish it success.

Among the queer things that are constantly taking place in this City is a suit for damages against the Law Association. This Association is a corporate institution of a social character, and it is the corporation that is sued. It seems a Justice of the Peace by the name of Bundy has sometimes been designated by the District Supreme Court to act as Judge of the Police Court, during the absence of the ...lice Judge. The Law Association, for some reason, took a prejudice against Bundy and passed a resolution instructing its President to represent to the Court that "Mr. C. S. Bundy is not a fit person to discharge the duties of Police Judge," and to ask that he be not again designated. This is claimed to be a malicious attack on Bundy's reputation, and the damage is so great that it cannot be repaired short of $50,000.

The lecture season opened here on Wednesday night at the Congregational Church very auspiciously. It had been announced that Geo. M. Towle, of Massachusetts, would give his famous lecture on Bismarck, and the large church was completely filled. The lecturer fulfilled the high expectations of his audience, and commanded the most complete and enthusiastic attention. He is to deliver three other lectures—one on Queen Victoria. Another course of six lectures, to begin on December 12—one by Rev. DeWitt Talmage, two by Rev. Joseph Cook, one by Rev. Robert Collyer, and one by John B. Gough.

An awkward interruption took place an evening or two ago in one of our churches. A colored man of the better class having a fancy to be married in church a great crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, which progressed in order till the minister made the usual call on those present for objections, when a young woman arose and startled those present by saying in a clear voice that she objected. The minister called on her to state her objections, but a crowd surrounded her and persuaded her to keep quiet, and the minister went on and completed the ceremony. The woman who interrupted was young and good-looking, and had had brought the bridegroom to book. She is the principal cause of her objections.

All the public officers who have been away at the watering-places or stumping in the States are now back in their places, and the public business begins to feel also the presence of many strangers. Some members of Congress have arrived and others are on their way, in New York, Philadelphia and other Cities. Mr. Blaine reached here day before yesterday, going to his old house (which has been sold), but soon going over to the new one, which is not quite ready for the occupation of the family. He expects to spend the Winter here. Gen. Grant, who has a good many irons in the fire with his interest in mines and railroads, will also spend a portion of the Winter here, and it is expected that the City will soon begin its galities and be filled with the usual fashionable crowd. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Wintry Weather—Starting a Daily Paper—Items of News.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1882.

A touch of Winter last night, with a flurry of snow. This morning "an eager and a nipping air" as we say in "Hamlet," and you ought to see how folks went for the "nips" in consequence. "Sugar, if you please."

When I read Nasby's deeply interesting letter on the drinking customs of German people, I wished that these oceans of beer might float over the sea and drown out our oceans of bad whisky. Beer we can bear, but whisky works woes without end.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

Mr. Albert Pulitzer, formerly on the *Herald*, started out on Thursday as the editor of the *Morning Journal*, a one-cent daily, a little larger than *Truth's*, but not unlike that in appearance. The new paper has made a creditable start, and each issue shows improvement. I have heard that its real purpose is to share the patronage now bestowed on the *Sun*, but I have no personal knowledge of the matter. But why will ever new daily paper started here waste a great of money and space in "departments" that can be of no possible value to it? Were I to start a paper (which pray heaven, I never shall,) of the style of the *Journal*, I would not give a line to ship news, nor to market prices, nor to financial matters, except to note as news, the most extraordinary events. And then the Old World might go to Blazes; also the New. World in general. I would not only promise to make it of local interest, but would make it that and that only. There is the true field. Give every inch of space to local news and local matters of present interest. The other papers must give room to foreign and domestic news, and so have limited space for local reports. You can't spread a penny paper over all the world, but you can make it cover New York and the immediate neighborhood pretty thoroughly, if you work hard and spend money judiciously.

SCRAPS OF CURRENT NEWS.

Thurlow Weed is better one day and worse the next. He was much delighted with the attentions shown by friends on his 85th birthday, which was Thursday.

Two years ago Peter Woodland, Assistant Superintendent in the Hudson River Tunnel, sacrificed his life to save his companions in danger. His wife has been struggling along since then in poverty, and now is in actual need. The Knights of Pythias have raised $2,000 to erect a monument to the memory of the brave man. They should give the money to the widow, and so raise the monument in her gratitude.

Is it sacrilege? One Tresfwick Banfield gets two years in prison for stealing a Chinese Idol valued at $40.

A professor in Columbia College says that nearly every student enters the campus puffing a cigar. He lights a cigar that between the recitation hours, and finally leave the college in the afternoon enveloped in a cloud of smoke. The professor fears if women were admitted as students they too would smoke tobacco.

It is good to have doubtful questions entirely settled, and so it was kind of the Rev. Father McQuirk to prove that there is an eternal hell, which he is alleged to have done last Sunday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Contracts are made for cars to run over the Brooklyn bridge, but work on the bridge is pushed as fast as possible.

Very natural: A literary association in Brooklyn has discussed the question, "Is man or woman justified at any time in telling a lie?" The jury could not agree, and the fearful question is still open.

Thirty-nine theaters and other places of entertainment paid licences this Summer ranging from $500 to $150 a year.

ZENO.

She Must Not Gig.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Said a wideawake Republican just after the October election, "The Republican party must not gig; if she does she'll a goner." And it's true, every word of it. There can be no greater or more false mistake made now, than for the Republican party to cringe or cower or "take back" aught, in hope of conciliating or in any degree winning back or attracting the liquor interest to herself.

Like the Slaveocracy of 30 years ago, the Rum-ocracy have gone over to the Democratic party to stay, and they will achieve success and grow in power and place and power with it, or with it die. And as it was with slavery, so it is now with the drink traffic. The Republican party must destroy it or itself perish, like the old Whig party, and made room for an organization with vigor and courage enough to do the work that rightfully belonged to her.

There can be no compromise, no "regulating," that will bring peace or quiet to us or the country, if the rum power lives at all, it will live to rule, and will rule with an imperiousness or a blighting, withering, ruining influence, that will throw all the curses and horrors of the slavery system into the back-ground.

When the great Daniel, "the God-like," as he was sometimes called, stood up in the Senate Chamber and took back all the brave words of a lifetime, and became the fawning supplicant for place and power at the hands of the slaveocracy, they despised him for his cowardly meanness, and he was left with nothing to do but to go home—and die. If we have not the courage of our convictions, if we dare not face this gigantic enemy—enemy alike of our party and our country—enemy of our prosperity, our peace, our liberty, our homes, our all that is ennobling, inspiring, elevating, all that renders country and home and family relationships dear—if, because of one political defeat, one overwhelming defeat if you please, we have, as a party, become disheartened, discouraged and faint, so lost faith in the eternal principles of right as that we dare not further grapple with this monster evil, then we ought to

DIE,

and the sooner the better, and give place to a healthier organization. But if we believe that truth is eternal, and that "though crushed to the earth it will rise again;" if we believe that the great Garfield uttered a truth when he said to the surging, maddened crowd that was gathered at the news of Lincoln's assassination:

"GOD REIGNS,"

words that have been reverberating and re-echoing and growing louder and louder as the years have rolled on—if we believe *that*, we should not falter or hesitate for a moment to accept the gage of battle tendered us, and determine to fight it out on that line if it takes a life time. This great monster evil must be like slavery—not licensed, or "regulated" or tolerated, but destroyed.

"SO GOD ORDAINS."

It will be well for the Republican party if she sees this while the opportunity is with her, and before a more vigorous rival shall have pushed her aside forever. T.

$30,000 for $2. $15,000 for $1.

In Louisville, Ky., Nov. 30th, the Commonwealth Distribution Co., will distribute the princely sum of $112,400. Tickets only $2. Send for tickets or information to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

THE TARIFF.

Recommendations Submitted to the Commission by the Industrial League.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The argument of the Metropolitan Industrial League before the Tariff Commission, prepared by Charles S. Hill, of the State Department, has just been issued from the Government printing office in a volume of 200 pages, and is supplied with diagrams showing the degree of influence that the several conditions affecting the results of the tariff have in the principal countries of the world.

Mr. Hill recommends a rational reduction and abolition of the duplex system in cotton goods, an increase of rates in hemp, jute and flax, protection to American wines and brandies against foreign adulterations, material changes in the rates in metals and minerals, and that a duty of $2 per ton be placed on iron ore, a slight modification in breadstuffs, provisions and animals. The existing average of rates in sugars are generally retained, but the abolition of the duplex rates is thoroughly urged. Protection to silk culture and reeling is also recommended. The abolition of the duty on lumber is likewise advised. In wool and woolen goods, the simplification and consistent revision, contemplating a change from the duplex system to an ad valorem rate is recommended. A duty of 10 per cent. on quinine is advised. To the free list are added certain articles heretofore rated, among which are spirits of turpentine, sponges, crude saltpetre, rosin, asphaltum and nitrate of lead.

Material changes are recommended in the internal revenue taxes involving the abolition of the tax on most of the articles now specified. Referring to a revival of our merchant marine, Mr. Hill says: "In our industries at home as well as in our credit abroad, there is no source of personal employment and national pride so great as ship-building. Let Congress properly give subvention to our mail transports, and the demand for American built ships will prove the fallacy and absurdity of the imputation that Americans cannot build ships; and the foolish assertion that a tariff of 5 per cent. on a ship's cost of crude material could affect the conditions of our shipping community. A tariff bulletin composed of the United States Commissioner of Customs, representatives selected from merchants or manufacturers, and a third arbitrator select, by both, similar to the provision of the tariff law of France is earnestly recommended.

CHALMERS BOUNCED.

The Certificate of Election Issued to Manning—A Writ of Mandamus Disregarded.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—Considerable interest is taken in the election matter of Chalmers and Manning, late candidates for Congress in the Second Mississippi District. Secretary of State Myers to-day canvassed the votes and decided in Manning's favor. The case occupied the greater part of the day. Gen. Chalmers was present, and was aided by Col. Nugent, of the Jackson Bar, in representing his interests. Immediately upon rendering the decision the Governor issued a certificate to Van H. Manning. As it has been generally conceded that Chalmers was counted in by a majority, it has occasioned a nine days' wonder. The case turned upon the vote of Tate County. The certificate from the County Board of Commissioners of Elections declaring that Van H. Manning had received 1,166 votes and J. R. Chalmers 1,472. As appears from the foregoing tally-sheets this was duly and officially signed, but on the reverse side of the certificate was the tally-sheet, where J. R. Chambless appeared credited with 1,472 votes. This tally-sheet was in a different handwriting and was not officially signed. Mr. Myers held that the tally-sheet was better evidence of the intention of the Commissioners than the certificate. It was claimed by Gen. Chalmers that if this was true, if a tally-sheet was necessary, the votes of Tippah, Union and Desoto Counties should be thrown out, as there were none inclosed, which would still give him a majority. The Secretary of State held differently, giving the 1,472 votes of Tate County to J. R. Chambless and none to Chalmers, and sustaining the returns in other Counties. The vote, as officially announced, stands: Manning, 8,749; Chalmers, 8,597; Chambless, 1,472. Certificate to Manning; Chalmers' plurality over Chalmers, 492. Gen. Chalmers sued out an injunction from the Circuit Court enjoining Secretary of State Myers from giving the certificate of election to Manning, also a mandamus from the same Court, both of which were disregarded. He will at once enter upon a vigorous contest. Proof was offered but not admitted, that there was no such candidate as J. R. Chambless. It is the opinion of the Bar here and other eminent visiting lawyers, the decision of the Secretary of State is correct, and that the Circuit Judge's interference was without authority of law.

Hanged by a Mob of Railroad Men.

YANKTON, Nov. 20.—Information reaches here of a lynching in Idaho. Thursday evening John Watson and Cash Austin, railroad hands employed in grading near Billingsley's, shot and robbed Wm. Fox, a fellow-laborer, of over $200 at a point about 10 miles below Patterson's Station. Fox was wounded in the wrist and side, but he made his way to camp, where he related what had occurred. A strong posse was immediately raised to pursue the robbers, and they were caught after an all-night chase and identified by Fox. A court was improvised and the prisoners tried. The evidence was clear against Watson.

The jury of railroad men condemned Watson to be hanged near the scene of the robbery and attempted murder, and ordered that Austin be turned over to the authorities for trial. A rope was procured, a noose made and passed around Watson's neck, and he was led to the Kolton Crossing and hanged in sight of the place where his crime was committed. The hanging took place about 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, over 200 men attending the execution. A couple of hours later the body was stripped of its clothes and left hanging.

Spear No Longer an Independent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Emery Spear, a Georgia Congressman, has returned to Washington. A year ago, acting on the advice of Alexander H. Stephens, he forsook the Democratic fold and came out as an Independent. The Independent boom had quite a spurt of popularity in Georgia at that time, but it soon afterward died out. Stephens was sharp enough to note this and he went back to his Democratic principles. Spear was left to struggle alone and unaided. The result was he was defeated for re-election. Mr. Spear has apparently learned from the lesson he received. He has written a letter to a prominent official of Georgia stating that he would like to come back to his old associates in the Democratic party; that he is disappointed in the pay of the Independents, and if the Democrats will take him back and give him one more chance he will be a good boy and never forsake the party again. It can be stated that Mr. Spear will be taken back with open arms.

Democrats Preparing to Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Democratic members manifest a decided opposition to the proposed reduction or abolition of internal revenue taxes, and say frankly that they do not intend to let any measure go through at the approaching session of Congress if they can prevent it, and they seem to think that they can. Most of the Republican members who are here have been to see the President and expressed their views as to what he should recommend in his message on the subject of cutting down the expenses and repealing the laws relating to internal taxation. The Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky members will fight vigorously to have the tobacco tax, and whisky tax off entirely, and will favor a combination with the tariff people to bring this about. They are hopeful but not very confident of success.

The Shotgun in North Carolina.

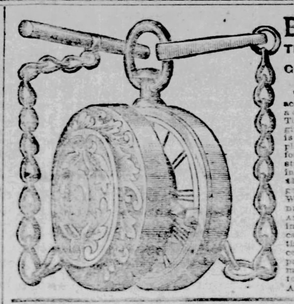
FOREST CITY, Nov. 18.—A serious conflict occurred near here to-day between two parties of the most prominent citizens of the County. During the fight Barnes King shot Wm. Suttle, the latter in turn nearly blowing the top of King's head off with a shot-gun. He died soon after. Gaither Pruit then shot King twice in the body. John Horrell dangerously wounded Wm. Suttle.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It immediately frees the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

The Elections are a Thing of the Past.

Some are happy, some otherwise. Now let every one turn their attention to the next grand event of the month, namely, the popular monthly drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., which is to come off in Louisville, Nov. 30th. Tickets only $2. First prize $40,000; 1,960 prizes, $112,400. Send for tickets to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.



BOYS, HERE IS A CHANCE!

The SOLAR WATCH, a perfect Timekeeper, and a trial subscription to the GOLDEN ARGOSY, A Weekly Paper for Boys and Girls, FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.

The Solar Watch is the latest wonder. It will denote the time accurately. **ABOVE ALL IT CAN NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER.** It consists of a compass (worth alone more than 50 cents), a dial and indicator. The instrument prize pointed due north, the exact time is infallibly given. For boys it is just as good as a $15 watch; for Travelers it is in some respects better, as it always gives the exact time of the place it may be in; for Surveyors it is invaluable; and indispensable; for School Teachers it is a valuable addition to their scientific instruments. The Solar Watch can be carried in the vest pocket, is instantly adjusted, and will denote the exact time. **Boys, just think of it. A Watch for 25 Cents.** Every article sold guaranteed or money returned. This is no humbug, and the Solar Watch will do just what we say. IT IS NOT A TOY, IT IS A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT, MADE ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. The Compass is absolutely correct, and is enclosed in a handsome nickel case. It must not be confounded with the so-called magnetic timepieces, which have been exclusively advertised. The Solar Watch has never been sold for less than 50 cents, but, in order to introduce our elegantly illustrated "golden" paper, The Golden Argosy, to new friends, for the next 4 months we will send you the Watch and the Golden Argosy FREE, if you will send us 25 cents to pay postage and cost of packing, etc. Postage stamps taken. Address **R. E. ROSCOE & CO.**, 10 Barclay St., New York.

AN HONEST OFFER.

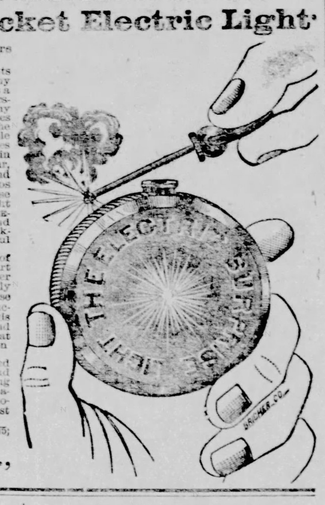
If you are sick or ailing, no matter what your complaint, write to us and we will send you ON TRIAL one of our large **ELECTRIC ZEBRA PADS**, to wear one week, and if you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing to try it. Different pads to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Female Complaints, Lung Diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Ague, Loss of Vigor, Fevers, Debility, and many other diseases. Marvelous cures being daily made in cases where all other treatments have failed. Prices very low. Remember these are not little medals, but large Pads made of Roots and Herbs, combined with Electricity. We do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at our risk. Book, giving Prices and full particulars free. Address at once,

ELECTRIC PAD M'F'G CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Family & Pocket Electric Light

Light your Lamps, Pipes, Fires and Cigars Without the Use of Matches.



Any Family having one of these Electric Lights need never spend another cent for matches. Any Sporter who has this in his pocket always has a light ready to light his pipe or cigar. The Sportsman when out in the woods, can start a fire at any minute. The Festive Gentleman who comes home late at night has not to fumble around in the dark to find the key hole, but takes this article from his pocket, and a flash of light illuminates everything instantaneously. If anything occurs in the night, such as a visit from a burglar, touch the electric light from under your pillow, and your room is as light as day. Tired Nursemaids and Mothers no longer need to go to the expense of lighting a light at night, as the Electric Light can be used for the same purpose. Travelers cannot describe the value of this article. Watchmen, Firemen, Night Watchmen, Travelers, and every one can have the power of turning darkness into light by simply touching this Useful Pocket Electric Light.

THE WONDERFUL DEVICE is the result of seventeen years of research and study on the part of a gentleman who has not only spent the better part of this time in bringing to perfection this wonderful invention, but also has spent an immense fortune in experiments. This is the crowning success of his life of labor, study and research. Words cannot describe the value of this article, and every family cannot measure the amount of MONEY that it will certainly make with its new and wonderful Electric Light.

The Family and Pocket Electric Light is enclosed in a highly nickel-plated metal case, about the size and shape of a small gentleman's watch. This case, being elegantly and heavily nickel plated, makes it ornamental and handsome, as well as useful and economical for everybody, besides being the greatest scientific wonder of the nineteenth century.

Sample by mail, 75 cents; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $2.75; one dozen, $5.50.

C. F. BELKNAP & CO.,
4 Hancock Street, Boston, Mass.

The American Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Rear Admiral Nicholson, in his report to the Navy Department regarding the recent cruise in the Grecian Archipelago, says he called at Patas, Greece, a rapidly growing port of 35,000 inhabitants, at which an average of one vessel per day now touches, and in an interview with the American Consul there was informed that this was the first time an American man-of-war had visited that port for 25 years.

A $50,000 Stallion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—William L. Scott's French stallion Payonder was to-day shipped by fast express to Erie, Pa. Fifty thousand dollars cash was refused for him yesterday. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, in to-day's issue, speaks of the stallion in the most flattering terms. His winnings in 1879 were $90,985. He cost $38,000 landed in New York, the highest price ever paid for a horse on either continent.

Death of the Smith Sunday Law.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—All the theaters "Over the Rhine" were open with full companies in regular variety or dramatic performances to-night, for the first time with regular performances since the Smith Sunday law went into effect. No arrests were made.

Strike of Ice-Wagon Drivers.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—The drivers of the ice-wagons in this city, who are now receiving $80 a month and board, have resolved to strike next week for $2 advance and board. The ice dealers say they will not accede to the demand, but will employ new men.

Mrs. Melville.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Melville, wife of Engineer Melville, left the insane hospital here last evening for home. She has regained her health completely.

Dropped Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—Gen. James D. Fessenden, son of the late Sen. Fessenden, dropped dead on the street this morning.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S Magazine!

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

Great Offers for 1883

LARGE INCREASE OF PAGES.

☞ A SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1883, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more, alone, than the subscription price.☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the ladies' books. It gives more for the money, and continues greater merits, than any other. But in 1883 it will be greatly improved; though already it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition. A new feature has recently been introduced in a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelettes, &c., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published, and all the most popular female writers contribute to it. The superb

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

in "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size. Also, Household and other receipts, Gardening, Flower Embroidery, Flower Culture—everything interesting to ladies.

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Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

XMAS WONDER Box contains one Gent's Scarf Pin, 1 Sixth Dress Belle, 1 Jumping Toy, 20 German Art Scraps, 2 Christmas Cards, 5 Lucky Penny Cards, 5 Transparencies and 1 Puzzle Ring, all handsomely packed, postpaid for only 50 cts. Order at once; 5 for $1.25.
HAYNES & CO., Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MONEY IS MADE by judicious investments in Wall street. We send FREE, to any address, full particulars, explaining how fortunes are realized by which sums, of $10, $25, $100 or more often return large profits.
EDGAR BOOTAY & CO., 6 Wall St., New York.

50 SATIN ENAMEL and Gold Chromo Cards with name, 10 cents. New designs for this Fall and Winter. Something new. Nothing like them ever published. Beautiful designs, lovely colors, birds, Mottoes, Verses, Gilt and Bevel Edges, all sparkling with gold. Agents wanted. Card Works, No. 20 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.

I WILL SEND Free of Charge to all who suffer from Errors of Youth, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, etc., a recipe that will effect a permanent cure. This is a great chance to get cured. I make no money by sending. Send stamped addressed envelope to Josiah Ellis, Esq., 63 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies and

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, but so you will be—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

I.

NECESSITY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

[By the Editor.]

Oh to be strong! Each morn to feel
A fresh delight to wake to life;
To spring with bounding pulse to meet
What e'er of work, of care, of strife
Day lotings to me! Each night to sleep
The dreamless sleep that health can give;
No weary ache, no wearing pain.
Ah then indeed 'twere joy to live.

Oh to be well! The red, red blood
To swiftly course thro' veins of mine
And wake anew hope and desire;
Each breath like draught of sparkling wine.
No more to dread the coming day
Nor hopeless hate the morning light.
To hail with joy the night and rest.
Ah then to live were keen delight.

There is no ailing woman upon the face of the earth but that feels this to the heart's core. To live on from day to day subject to almost ceaseless pain, or if not that, to a weariness and languor which grows to be insupportable, is misery. Join to this the necessity of fulfilling duties from which there is no escape, and which with health would be a pleasure, but without it are a perpetual dread, and you have the condition of a large class of American women to-day, and especially of those who live in the country. The old idea that a farmer's life was the freest, happiest and healthiest of lives, is exploded, at least so far as the wife is concerned. Statistics show that her days upon earth are fewer on an average than those of her sisters in the Cities, and also that though in girlhood she may be rosy and hearty, nibble age finds her dragging out a weary existence full of pain and misery.

Enough ailing women there are, however, in Towns and Cities to almost justify the remark made by a foreigner visiting this country, that "American women were pretty and interesting but a race of invalids." The question is why this condition of things exists. It cannot be because they are not as well cared for, cherished as tenderly and made as comfortable as those of Europe, for the contrary is the case. It is not the fault of the climate, for there is every variety to be found in its broad extent.

This is true. Nine women out of 10 are absolutely ignorant of the mechanism of their own bodies, and consequently when anything gets out of order they do not know how to make repairs. Nor do they know what is necessary to keep it in order, and this is the worst phase of the matter. Not one of them but would think it a criminal thing for an engineer to attempt to run an engine and yet not understand how it is made, the purpose of each part and how all are related to each other. All this must be as clear as the unclouded sun of a Summer's day or he is unfit for his work.

It is just as great a sin for a woman not to know the mechanism of her own and her children's bodies, and even greater, for the consequences of her ignorance are never-ending. Does that sound harsh? Think of it for yourselves. An engineer neglects to oil the machinery, to procure the right kind of fuel, or uses up his supply faster than he can get it in, racks his engine in every possible way, and then if it does not run well or goes to pieces, nobody is surprised while holding him accountable. Yet this is precisely what women are constantly doing with the intricate machinery of their bodies through their ignorance of its construction, and the terrible results are handed down from generation to generation. Weak, ailing mothers cannot bear strong, robust children, and through lack of proper care of the machinery, strong, robust children may grow up into a delicate manhood or womanhood. It is because of its far-reaching consequences that this sin of ignorance is so heinous.

It is not a necessity. A very little effort, a little study will make the anatomy of the human body familiar, and give a decent insight into its physiology. This knowledge would play a most important part in helping women to preserve their health and therefore their beauty. Young girls should be taught to give their muscles as vigorous and scientific training as their brains. The mind and body are inseparable, and so should be physical and mental culture.

That there is an increased attention to the laws of health, is evident from the improved feminine physique within the last few years. This has been noticed and commented upon by those who have been absent from the country for a season, and yet there is vast room for improvement.

"Who wants to be thinking about all of these things?" says some one impatiently; "I'd rather live without knowing that I have a liver and lungs and stomach." Yes, if you could, but unfortunately these organs resent both the misuse and abuse which they are apt to receive, so that, willy nilly, you are made conscious of their possession. It is much better to learn their structure and habits, and give them the kind of training which will keep them from grumbling or from open rebellion. Then, indeed, there is a chance that you may not be constantly reminded that you are human and subject to decay. The beauty of perfect health—and there is no other like it—may be yours. Happy, for with pure blood coursing joyously thro your veins care and sorrow fall away, and life may approach the bright, bright Summer day of which poets so sweetly sing, but which in manity so rarely experiences.

In every school a system of physical education should be conducted under the care of a competent teacher, but it is of physical culture in the homes of the land that these papers are to speak of. They will make suggestions, simple and easy to be carried out, but if persistingly followed sure to be of lasting benefit. That they may be is the hope of the writer.

Fancy Work and Home Decoration.

Napkin Holders.—A gift in which usefulness and beauty are combined, while, at the same time, it is not expensive, is found in one of the above articles. Many people, especially gentlemen, find it difficult to fasten their napkins near enough to their chin to protect their ties, etc. These obviate all of this trouble.

Take a piece of velvet or soft gros grain ribbon a little less than a half a yard long, and about an inch or an inch and a quarter wide. Upon this embroider a pretty running pattern. Baste in a lining of ribbon or silk of some pretty contrasting color, then bind it with a narrow satin ribbon of a color that contrasts with both outside and inside. Sew upon each end clasps that open and close easily, similar to those often placed upon stocking suspenders, and this most convenient article is finished. Of course its beauty must depend upon the taste of the one who chooses the materials.

Sharing Cases.—Cut out two pieces of light blue silk or satin about eight inches long and six broad. Upon one side embroider in scarlet the initial of the person for whom the case is intended. The letter must be rather large to show handsomely. Upon the other work a pretty pattern of flowers. Those who can paint or understand the using of transfer pictures can decorate the outside in that way. Line the inside with a contrasting color of silk and bind neatly. Tie together at the top with bows of ribbon of the color of the binding. Put an elastic across to hold the leaves. Put these in mostly of white tissue paper but vary them now and then with bright colored ones. Plush may be used for the outside ornamented with gold or silver braid.

Evening Hood.—The *Floral Cabinet* tells how to make this convenient article of wear in a very easy way. Get wooden needles about the size of a small pen-holder; get either Pompadour wool or split zephyr, of white or a delicate color. Cast on 60 stitches; knit plain garter stitch, very loose, until you have a piece about 15 inches long; slip half the stitches (that is 30), on to a fine hair-pin, and bend it over so they won't slip off; then knit the remaining 30 back and forth until you have a strip about 20 inches long; bind off. Then go back and take those stitches off the hair-pin on to the needle, and knit back and forth until that strip is as long as the other, then bind off. Now if you hold the work up it will look very much like a pair of pants, but be not discouraged. Crotchet a pretty shell border around the whole thing; gather and put a tassel on each of the lower ends. Gather the top loosely, and put a large ribbon bow of the same color on the top of the gathers and it is done. To wear it, put the part with the bow on just above your front hair, cross the two ends behind and tie them under your chin. It is jaunty and becoming, and will not displace the most carefully arranged hair.—ED.

Pretty Things for Christmas.—Our HOUSEHOLD editor asks us to contribute something that will interest Santa Claus. So here I bring my mite. Some very pretty and inexpensive things to make are toy animals. They last much longer than the boughten ones, and please the little folks quite as well. Dogs, cats, rabbits or sheep can be made of Canton flannel, used with the nap side out to give them a fleecy look. For a horse, camel, pig, rat or mouse use any suitable dark cloth. Sew the parts together; stuff with bran or cotton; use beads for eyes, red twist for the mouth, a bit of fringe for tails, also for the mane of the horse.

Elephants are nice when made of tan-colored cloth, for that is about the color of them. I made one last year, and it is really handsome. I will tell you what I used: it may come convenient to some of you. I chanced to be the possessor of an old, worn-out overcoat, failed to about the color of an elephant; so I took it, ripped it apart, dusted and pressed it, laid the pattern on the cloth, cut it out, sewed it together, allowing the wrong side of the cloth (which looked as good as new) to be the outside of the elephant. I made tusks and covered them with a white kid glove, and when finished it looked very pretty indeed.

Birds can easily be made of colored flannel, using black for wings and tail. Doves, Cupids, deer and anchors are pretty ornaments and easily made.

For a very wee little girl a rag doll is nice, for then she can handle it just to suit herself. She can drag it all over the house by one foot without any fear of crippling it for life.

How easy it is to make something out of nothing, if one only once knows how. A very pretty and useful little receptacle for thread, thimble, buttons, etc., can be made in form of a cone, and can be about 10 or 12 inches in high. All that is needed is a clean pasteboard box and some cotton and bits of tape or ribbon. Cut out in the form of a chair. Cover and stuff the back seat and arms. Leave the seat to raise. Cover the seams with your tape or ribbon, and you have a useful article as well as pretty.

A sofa can be made in like manner. A neat little wheelbarrow can be made of pasteboard or picture backing. If by any, the expense only two or three cents. You can sew together or glue it, as you choose.—MRS. F. A. WARNER, South Saginaw, Mich.

Knitted Tidy.—I have been knitting the pattern for fancy mittens and find it very pretty and quite easy. I have a very pretty pattern for a knitted tidy which I will send as I have never seen it in print.

Take coarse ball cotton, No. 8, and wooden needles; cast on 72 stitches; seam back the first row. Second row, slip off first stitch; narrow four times in succession, then thread over and knit 1, until you have left 7 stitches, and put your thread over 8 times. Instead of knitting the 8th stitch, commence narrowing and narrow 8 times; then thread over and knit 1 as before and continue until you get across. If you have done it right you will have four times to narrow at the last and 1 stitch to knit, then seam back then knit across plain, then seam back, making 3 times across plain between each row of narrowing and making stitches.

I usually knit this pattern 24 times then bind off. Then for the fringe take very coarse knitting needles and cast on 8 stitches and put your thread over the needle and seam two together all across every time. Then, when you have it sewed on, ravel out the last stitch on the outer edge and you will have a nice fringe.

Some of my neighbors and myself have tried to follow the pattern given some time ago for infant's knitted skirt, but we could not make it come out right. If the person who sent that would try and let us know where the mistake is. There is one stitch lost in every scollop.—MRS. A. B. REYNOLDS.

To Decorate a Room.—A very pretty way to decorate a small room cheaply, when you do not wish to paper the wall, is to tint the white wash with indigo and lamblack, just enough to give it a pale drab shade. For a border use Autumn leaves, pressed and varnished. Put them on in a continuous row clear around the room, and just above and below them paste bands of gilt paper, with the lower one-half the width of the upper one. This decoration could be continued around the doors and window casings. Our rooms need not be devoid of all beauty if we are only willing to undertake the decorating ourselves.

Tidies, etc.—Pretty tidies, bureau mats and such like are made of two contrasting colors. Cut out the goods in circular pieces about two inches in diameter, turn in the edges, gather and draw tightly together, forming them in flat round shapes, and forming each color in squares or diamonds, and joining these together, to complete the whole, in any desired form. Finish the edge with lace or fringe.—LOYALDAUGHTER.

Correspondence.

DID SHE DO RIGHT?—Somewhere, about 12 years ago Thanksgiving, Miss Lulu Craig became the hopeful bride of Thomson Mab. Almost any happy wife, for happiness does not dwell in the same heart with ever deferred and blighted hopes. Not that Lulu had been more visionary than girls are apt to be in thoughts of the future. On the contrary she was well aware that Thomson had many little faults, among which, and not the least conspicuous, was his idea that, being free from several of the deplored faults of men, he was the model man of the age, and as such all his words and thought to be respected as coming from such. As disagreeable as Lulu knew his faults to be in some eyes it only made her feel the plainer how much he needed her ever present love and comfort. Time and love often cure faults, she knew, and she believed her love and faith equal to any trial where his good was concerned. That she often wished he did not possess this or that fault, or had this or that virtue, did not prevent her thinking herself desperately in love with him, and miserable at the thought of living without him. She did not feel as comfortable about the future as she supposed brides in general did, nor did she see in him "the man just to her taste," which brides generally declare they do. But she knew men are not perfect and believed he had put the "worst foot foremost" instead of the best, as men are apt to do under the circumstances, and she had been critically searching for his faults that she might be prepared to treat them wisely. Perhaps he had purposely shown them to her that she might not be disappointed in him after marriage. At any rate she was sure it would all come right after they were married; had not she heard it said that those who make the poorest impression away from home are often the richest gems of the household, where they meet only love and confidence! And she was sure her Thomson would never want for love and faith in his home while she presided. She thought his faults could never tempt her for what was for his good was for hers and "Love endureth all things."

She had yet to learn that it is not every one who is interested in his own good much less any one else's. She knew not what it was to see a life governed by the ups and downs of impulse. Providence had guided him to her and this love which she had never felt for another, made her duty plain; she was to be his helpmeet and comforter, his devoted wife. So she married Thomson Mab and put her trust in Providence all the while, romantically believing it was Thomson Mab in whom she had such faith.

I will not ask you to go back through the 12 years of married life which Lulu spent with Thomson Mab. Those who have had much to do with persons governed by the impulse of the moment know that they have been years of heart ache and humility to the conscientious Lulu. The gradual discovery that her love, confidence and sympathy were neither appreciated nor returned gradually killed her love and faith. He cared nothing for her opinion of him, and sought to excuse his own gross omission and commission by complaining of her to every one. She found too late that true love is based on esteem and respect, and must be mutual to be lasting. Besides all this, he always acted and often said he cared not whether she starved or begged. Driven first to pinching economy, then to meager fare, and finally to destitution, she undertook to keep the wolf from the door by heavy drudgery, and her dear babes were left at home without care. Finally, sickness entered the family and she was left no recourse but to beg from old associates among whom she once moved as a favorite, or see her five children suffer from extreme want.

And where was the model man while his wife and children suffered and lived on charity? Indeed, I thought him a very plausible man on first sight, in his respectable suit and self-righteousness. On closer acquaintance I found him to be free from all the habits which wreck men's lives, and destitute of all the noble virtues which make men above the brutes. And for 12 long, weary years, a noble minded sensitive woman had been joined by bonds she had thought indissoluble, to this unprincipled, selfish clog. But there is an end to human patience. She could endure anything, but to see her children suffer want, and grow up without training under such an influence as Thomson Mab cast about his home was more than a conscientious mother could permit. So, when she despaired of all hope for the better, she applied for a divorce and the right to care for her children, knowing well that she and they were being dragged down to a life Heaven would not excuse them for living, and that he would be as well alone as with her.

Thanksgiving found them many miles away from the scene of her sorrow, where a brother had offered her the position of housekeeper in his comfortable, pleasant home on a farm. Being as happy as any woman, with her misgivings and heartsores could be, she sits in a comfortable room on this Thanksgiving evening, helping her brother entertain her children in a way that makes them forget past scenes and sorrows, while she sends up a prayer for him who ever haunts her, awake or asleep. As she looks at her children, so comfortable and happy, so dear to her, she cannot wish that she had not married Thomson Mab. Nor does she feel remorse for leaving him; she could do no other way; every instinct cried out against such degradation as a life with him compelled. Why so much bitter with the sweet? What suffering for saying the little word "Yes," when it ought to have been "No."—KATE D.

"MICHIGAN GIRL."—How glad I was to see your letter in the BLADE of October 12. I know that we girls are misjudged. Because a girl is sweet and pretty, her hands soft and white, is no reason why she may not be one of the best housekeepers in the land. It is not at all necessary for a housekeeper's hands to be red, rough and uncouth. A bottle of glycerine kept on the washstand in the kitchen, castile soap, warm soft water and clean linen towels, such as one ought always to use on the nails, used faithfully will keep the hands as soft and white as though you never washed dishes, cooked, swept, dusted, washed and ironed, and the many thousand other things to be done in housework. I know from experience. We keep no domestics, and do all the work for our family composed of five, and yet, girls, my hands are so soft and white, that a gentleman only the other evening took one, looked at it and made the remark; "You never wash dishes, do you Gip?" I informed him I not only did that, but many other things.

I have dozens of friends, and they are nearly all of them girls that understand housework, and yet most of them are good musicians and have read a great deal. I do not mean yellow covered novels, but good solid works, and the magazines of the day, *Harpers* and *Scribners*, and a large lively set of young folks it would be hard to find, or rather girls. We do not depend on the gentlemen entirely for our fun either. But somehow they are always ready to join us in our gay times. We play euchre, sing, do anything in fact to have a good time. This of course is in the evening. During the day we all have to work. But I am anxious to help rid the Nation of the general opinion that a girl is a fool and pretty much to consist of, she must be set down as a know nothing. I have not the slightest doubt but I shall be considered as very egotistical, but I do not care. I can do anything in the line of cooking; have taken all sorts of prizes at Fairs on my bread, cake, etc., until it has got to be an old thing.

"Alfred," are you dead? Come to the front like a man and tell us whether you use tobacco. I hope by this time "John" and "Bessie" have arranged their kissing business to their own satisfaction, and "Laura" I hope you will profit by some of the advice you have had, and never marry one who touches his lip to the glass. Oh! "Dreadful," how I did laugh over your letter. Poor "Alfred!!"

"Dreadful," shall I write and direct to "Cottage Grove, Oregon." I am one of those awful girls of 30 that loves to correspond with anybody who has never seen.

Hoping I shall have a little corner hereafter in the HOUSEHOLD, I will close for this time.—GIPSY.

QUESTIONS NEEDING ANSWERS.—I come to the HOUSEHOLD for advice. I am a girl of 18 and although my father is single and willing to keep me comfortably at home, I do not like the idea of depending upon him for everything I need or want. I can keep books, do copying or clerk; would like to have a place as assistant book keeper. Will some one please tell me the best way of obtaining such a position? Would I need the influence of friends or could it be obtained without? I live near a city and can easily get there. I suppose all the young men and old bachelors will advise me to stay at home and learn to cook and keep house, as they always do, because it "hardens a girl to make her own way in the world," but I am determined to try at any rate. If I can't do one thing I can do another.

The number of letters on matrimony which have appeared in the BLADE for a few weeks past, show how many people are interested in the subject. Well, as marriage is the rule and not the exception, I suppose it is only natural. I think "Alfred" has been well answered. As for "Laura," she has received some good advice, but I am afraid she will listen to it, think it over a while, and then go and marry him after all. I read the article entitled "Promiscuous Kissing" with surprise. I cannot believe that many girls are as bad as represented in that letter. I think a true, lady-like girl would allow such a liberty from a gentleman.

What I want to know is this: Why should all girls be taught to keep house unless they expect to marry immediately? Why should all women be forced to learn the same "trade" whether they like it o not, when men can learn what they please? If I thought that a life of monotonous housekeeping lay before me, I'd want to die young. Men have so much more variety in their lives than women, yet they expect them to be always cheerful and smiling, and ready to go on with the same ceaseless round of duties without the least bit of diversion or change.

Will the editor please tell me if my writing is plain enough for the positions mentioned?—PRACTICAL.

Your writing is certainly very plain and distinct, sufficiently so for the work you mention. Apply yourself, or have some friend who is a business man of standing apply for you, where there would be a probability of obtaining what you want. A little perseverence will be sure to win. You are right in trying to be independent, if in so doing you do not neglect some higher duty.—ED.

ALL SORTS.—Now, "L. S. Barker," you rather get away with me by referring me to "Kirkham's Grammar." I do not know where I would find one, besides I do not care one cent about grammar, as I was compelled, when I went to school, to study it. The teacher will make you think there is a great deal in grammar, (if they can). But some way, I never could extract it.

Do you really believe there was an edition of the Bible that read, "I, Paul, a rascal of Jesus Christ to you Gentiles?"

"Ethel," I cannot altogether endorse your advice to "John"—that is, to wait till after marriage and take the kissing out with interest. I don't think it would be much harm to indulge in a "smack" once in a while, if "John" would be a better boy for so doing. I do not want to put mischief in "John's" head, but if I were him I would steal a kiss now and then. "John," I don't believe "Bessie" would have you arrested for a thief. Try it once.

Now, "Ethel," I don't want you to misunderstand me. I do not think it would be right for "Bessie" to allow every young man to kiss her. If I understand the matter right "John" and "Bessie" are engaged to be married. If so, it seems to me that a kiss now and then would be nothing out of the way. It would be a little foretaste of the much kissing you want "John" to exact after marriage.

"Equity" seems to be sound in regard to one particular woman not being essential to the happiness of one man. There is good common sense in "Equity's" letter.—GINX.

FROM A BUCKEYE SCHOOL-GIRL.—For more than a year I have been a constant reader of the HOUSEHOLD, eagerly devouring all of its thoughts.

After reading the editorial in the October number, a question arose in my mind: "Girls, do any of you who have quiet, Christian homes, ever grow weary, discontented, and long for a gayer life?" O, how thankful we should be, we who have loving, Christian parents and comfortable homes. My prayer to God is, that He will ever keep the pure and innocent in the paths of virtue, and raise our fallen sisters.

I would say to "Marion" that hundreds, yes, thousands, of fallen women can trace the origin of her fall to the ball room.

"Good Templar," poor soul! How I pity you. May the Lord bless you, and help you bear your sorrow.

"Inexperience," I would like to correspond with you. Letters from any member of the HOUSEHOLD would be gratefully received, and read with pleasure by me. Letters will reach me by addressing—Box 113, Richwood, Union Co., O.

A YOUNG GIRL SPEAKS.—I am a girl of 14. I am considered by most to be an idle, thoughtless, rattle-brained little piece, having no thoughts higher than my school books, and wishing for nothing better than a new novel or a new dress. I hope the HOUSEHOLD will give me credit for something more when I say that I read the BLADE through and through from "Throne and Scaffold" to the politics on the editorial page.

I have just finished reading a letter by "Infelice." No, "Infelice," don't get a divorce. That is not what the marrying service means. It was never meant for you to "love, honor and obey" your husband until you see fit to do something else. No, but "until death do you part." I know that it is hard, but better bear it than disregard the solemn vow you made so long ago when it seemed so easy to keep your word.

I want to say much more, but I hear the editor say, "That child is too talkative." I will ask a question or two. Will some kind reader tell me the signification of the different colors? Also, some one tell me the author of the verse beginning, "The tissue of our life to be, we weave with colors of our own," etc.

If this meets with approval, I may come again with something about our little City. —COUNCIL BLUFFS GIRL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

AN ENDORSEMENT.—I wish to endorse "Paul's" advice to "Laura" in the BLADE of November 2, and also to add the word tobacco to the pledge. I have observed during my life that the majority of husbands have less regard for their wives' feelings after marriage than they had before, and if they will not give up a bad habit before they are married nine chances out of 10 they will not after. I smoked cigars until about two months before I was married, then quit. That was 15 years ago, since which time I have abstained from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. No, "Laura," don't have anything to do with a man who drinks, for you don't know what misery is in store for you.—WAR VETERAN.

A LITTLE GREETING.—"Mrs. Galpin," I would like to converse with you on the prominent issues of the day, viz.: politics, co-operation and so on. I think the next time I find you unemployed, I will drop down on the lounge beside you, and let widows and sighing swains send up their cards at another time.

"Mountain Lily," I would like to grasp your hand and whisper in your ear. As you love your children, take care of your strength, for if you don't, some day that husband, who is so adverse to kissing, will look around on his motherless ones and wish from the depths of his heart that he had fed the delicate "Lily" on the nourishment that its nature plead for.

Is it true, oh! "Bach," our sweet sunflower, that "martyrdom" is thy mission? And wilt thou don a shepherd's habiliments? Oh! my brother, take warning. Go not into the presence of the King of the flock, lest he resent their appearance, and rush quickly into close proximity to thy anatomy, and we be left to bewail thy sudden uplifting and fearful oversetting.—LOYAL DAUGHTER.

NEGLECTED DUTY.—Why do we hear so little of step-fathers and fathers-in-law? Are they such angelic beings, or are they "smaller prey?" Even editors delight in a fling at a mother-in-law.

What a dread, seemingly, men, and women too, have of "making their will." How much injustice and hard feeling is often prevented by attending to this important matter. And yet, if thought of at all, it is often put off again and again "until a more convenient season." But death comes just the same, and then what trouble and disgraceful wrangling in the family often follows. How many times we have seen the indolent scapegrace of the family, one who has been continually receiving and expecting favors, but who has been like a "millstone" in his home, how often we have seen such a one share equally with another, who has been the "main prop," who, perhaps, has spent years of hardship in helping save that property. This neglect of duty on the part of heads of families seems to me like weakness, or shiftlessness.

Some one proposed a discussion on lying. Can't some clear-headed ones give us a good talk on that habit, with hints on prevention and cure, if curable? As for myself, I am wondering, in a bewildered sort of a way, if truthfulness is a "lost art," or sort of an old Puritan whim.

I would like to ask "Free Educationalist" if those "parents who were too poor to buy books" for their children used tobacco or liquors, or, if they fully realized how important it was that those children should obtain an education? Of course, there are exceptional cases; sickness and misfortune are not always avoidable. But often this lack of necessary school books is through the parents' indifference or ignorance. The children of such are sincerely to be pitied.

I thank those who sent remedies for neuralgia. I remembered them all gratefully in my last attack.

Wonder if "Silver Locks" has found a helpmate yet. But, O, dear, I never could admire a "match-maker."—EM. S. EARL.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD.—You have kindly assisted so many others, may I come too, and ask for help?

I wish to go West in about three months, and would like to correspond with parties living in the eastern part of Oregon or Washington Territory, who will tell me about the demand for female labor and the wages paid females for various kinds of work. I am a good cook and can do general housework neatly and well, and can sew fairly.

I would like to go where there is yet Government land, or where I can get railroad cheap and on easy terms.

I would like to secure a situation of some kind before starting, if possible, as I am entirely dependent on my own exertions for a living, and my means are very limited.

If any one is willing to thus assist a girl who wishes to make a home for herself, by giving all the information possible, they will confer a great favor by addressing, in care of the HOUSEHOLD,—WESTERN EMIGRANT.

A "BROTHER," AND OTHERS.—When I read your letter in THE HOUSEHOLD, I felt that I must write you.

When I was at school I had a very dear friend, and we were always together until a gentleman (no, not a gentleman) got to escorting her. I did not like him, and tried to keep her from going with him, but soon saw that it was impossible. I thought about her a great deal, and finally struck the right key. She was very proud, consequently I soon found I could annoy her by speaking slightingly of his people, as her own were both wealthy and aristocratic. I think where a person does not believe in any religion, you can generally manage them by appealing to their pride more than in almost any other way.

I also showed my friend that I really cared for her, and soon found she was interested in painting. I then praised her efforts and urged her to pursue a course of painting, which she finally did, and is now a much respected young lady.

Now, "Brother," if you can once get that dear sister interested in music, painting, or anything interesting, I think you will have no more trouble.

Mrs. M. J. Galpin, I like your writing and would like to meet you. Who knows but we may meet some time!

"Fanny," you must remember that all step-mothers are not alike. I have a step-mother and love her too, and believe the children are more often to blame than the step-mother. God bless the stepmother, are my sentiments.—MUSICIAN.

WHY NOT?—Some of the overworked farmers' wives complain that they cannot get good help. Why not? I think if you are good mistresses you will find no trouble in getting good help. But if in a few weeks you consider your help as "do it all" let them eat cold dinners for the sake of taking care of a cross baby while you eat a warm one; slight them because they have to work for a living, and pay half price, can you expect good help to stay with you? A hired girl if decent and not ashamed of work is just as good as the lady that plays the piano in the parlor, while she plays the piano are the wife and child in the kitchen. I am a hired girl and think I am as honorable as any heiress.

I would like to see something from some other hired girl, for I may not receive a cordial welcome, and won't like to sit in a corner and keep still, for I get lonesome. I will send my name and address, and if the kind readers will keep me busy reading letters a while I may get a rest from washing dishes.—RUTH ELMA BEAUCHMIN, O'Fallon, St. Charles County, Mo.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.—May I come again for a moment? I would like to proffer my "mite" of sympathy and advice to our poor dyspeptic friend. First, I would say, eat plenty of celery. Let me impress it upon your mind. There is nothing more healthful or invigorating to the stomach, or indeed to the entire system than celery. It is an excellent nervine. Those who are troubled with sleeplessness or nervous debility should not fail to use it as a common article of food.

In dyspepsia, tea and coffee should be abolished, but especially coffee. Instead drink skim milk, or if you like, butter-milk. Eat nothing of a fatty substance, no shortened bread, pie or cake. But do not starve yourself, for there are plenty of good things you can eat, such as fresh fruit, vegetables, light bread, etc. It is not going to hurt you to eat even heartily providing you take plenty of exercise. Another thing. Eat slowly, chew your food with deliberation, interspersed with pleasant conversation. The American style of eating is to "bolt" the food as fast as possible, and with a vinegary aspect of countenance which seems to say, "Don't bother me now, don't you see I'm in a hurry?"

One thing more, Bathe frequently. Now don't rush off and jump into a cold or hot bath every morning. But just take a gentle sponge bath, and above all, use the towel, (as coarse a one as you can find) as vigorously as possible. Don't have any mercy on yourself. But just rub the flesh until it is all aglow, dress quickly and go out into the open air for a brisk walk.

There! I fear I have exceeded my limits and tried your patience. But if I have written even one word that will be of service to you or any other afflicted brother or sister of the HOUSEHOLD, I shall have my reward. I must add, however, that I am deeply interested in the HOUSEHOLD, and in all of the subjects therein discussed.—MRS. J. C. SMITH, West Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill.

HOW I CURED MYSELF OF DYSPEPSIA.—I kept by me, or carried in my pocket golden seal, and whenever I felt that miserable sensation about the stomach that dyspeptics only know, would take about the amount of half a teaspoonful (more or less.) This I continued for years, and finally cured myself. Sometimes I had to take it several times a day and sometimes not for weeks.—E. S. HULIN, Ervin, Unica Co., Tenn.

REPLY TO MRS. GALPIN AND OTHERS.—Mrs. Galpin, in reply to my article opposing second marriages, says, "We are all human." Does it not occur to her that we are likely to remain human, even in the next world? This it not a refutation of my argument, only an excuse for not living up to it.

If we are so excessively human here, and are to be so angelic in the next world, perhaps we had better postpone our efforts at improvement. Now I know what ails the Mormons. They are human. Again, Mrs. Galpin says that because a man marries again he need not cease to love his former companion. I assert that no man can love two women at once.

L. S. Barker asks: "What need of sexes of spirit? Is the increase of spirit population the object of spirit sexes?" "Barker" seems to be laboring under the impression that reproduction is the only object of sexuality. We often see where nature, or nature's god has, as the saying is, "killed two birds with one stone." Thus it is with sexuality. Taking reproduction out of the question, would we be as happy if we were all of the neuter gender? Being happy then would be like cutting cloth with half a pair of scissors. No, no, it wouldn't work. They were created for each other, and each pair forms a link in the golden chain which binds mankind together.—AVALANCHE.

"CANDID'S" OPINION.—"Ethel" has treated us to some excellent opinions on promiscuous kissing, and asks to hear from some gentlemen on the subject, which accounts for my first attempt to fill a space in these columns.

"Ethel" is certainly right in her advice to "Bessie" and lays down excellent rules that more would do well to heed. Many, or I may say most young ladies are inclined to be too lavish in their affection, and too profuse with their kisses in this age of the world. It detracts much from their moral characters to yield to the persuasion of young men who are overfond of young ladies and think everyone an angel. Of course "Bessie" is "John's" by promise, but her character is *her own* now to defend, and yielding one point to him may invite him to take another step until the bound of propriety is crossed and then to refuse may result in broken vows and wounded hearts. I am an enemy, nor am I a model Pharisee, endeavoring to proclaim thereby my own purity, but am a man such as others are, with all the propensities to evil common to most men, having passed through all the various stages of love, courtship, and lived a peaceful, happy married life for four years, till death deprived me of my partner, a few months ago, and I speak the sentiment of the majority of sober-thinking men, when I say we respect that woman who holds most in reserve.

"Avoid the very appearance of evil." So dear to heaven is saintly chastity, that when a soul is found sincerely so, a thousand liveried angels lackey her. Let young ladies be sparing of their kisses and men will respect them the more for it; if they do not they are unlike—CANDID, Scottsville, Kan.

Inquiries.

Will you please inform me through THE HOUSEHOLD where I can buy "DR. Carlin's Recipe Book," and the price of it?—ENQUIRER.

Write to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. Price $2.—ED.

Will some of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD give some good recipes for making rye bread? Is it made of all rye flour, or part wheat? I would like to know just how to make it so it will be good.—M. A. SCHAPPEL.

Can any one of the many readers of the BLADE tell me what will destroy the Kansas rag weed? It sprouts from every point of the root, and hoeing or pulling them up will not hurt them.—JOHN EARHUGH.

Of the editor or some of the many readers of the BLADE I wish to ask where I can obtain the story "Throne and Scaffold," as just got the five last numbers, and would like to get it all.

From "Beatrice" I would like to have sample and directions for making rick-rack and feather-edge lace. I will gladly pay postage. Will some one give directions for knitting baby boots?—ANNA, Enon Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa., Box 6.

We do not know where you can get the back numbers of the BLADE containing "Throne and Scaffold," unless some one of the HOUSEHOLD has them who is willing to dispose of them to you.—ED.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE residing in Eastern and Southern Florida correspond with "Northern Lady," with respect to the climate of those sections in winter, (care Household Department, Toledo Blade), enclosing stamp to forward letter, the editor says?

Will any one who knows, please tell me what will take tan off a face that was once white and fair, and also a remedy to take freckles off?—WHITE ROSE, Olathe, Kan.

If "Beatrice" will send me samples of her feather edge and rick-rack lace, I will in turn send her samples of rickrack and feather edge as I make it. Also samples of crocheted lace of my own design.—MAY E. CHAPIN, Tolou, Champaign, Ills.

Please inform me where I can find the pieces, one entitled "Christmas at the Corners;" the other "The Brakeman at Church."—MRS. NELLIE FORSYTH, Wadesburg, Cass Co., Mo.

Dear readers of the HOUSEHOLD, I am a country girl and live in the back woods of Northern Michigan, and have lived here nearly 10 years. We were among the first settlers and the place is but thinly settled now. My father is away a great deal of the time and I am all alone night and day, with the exception of my dog and cats and it is very lonesome. I am 15 years of age and would like to get as many letters from me girls as "Independence" tells about getting.—JULIA A. RICHARDSON, Somerfield, P. O., Clare Co., Mich.

Can some sister of the HOUSEHOLD tell me how to make biscuits with hop yeast? Also how to bake ginger bread like that bought at the bakers?—A SISTER.

Will some kind sister of the HOUSEHOLD please send me directions for making a gentleman's dressing-case?—MONA.

Miss RAY, box 458, Kendallville, Ind., and MRS. D. P. GAVETT, Archie, Cass Co., Mo., would like to have "Beatrice" send them directions and samples for making feather-edge lace and rick rack.

I write to say that I would like to correspond with some one in Dakota, Nevada or Northern Colorado, or any other locality where one might hope to be benefited in health.

I don't want to put my name in the paper. If you will kindly address to the office of the BLADE, I will return you the extra stamp required.

Can any of our readers tell us anything about the virtues of the "Honest Offer," so long advertised?

There are three or four subjects which I would like much to see handled in the Home, if agreeable, but I guess I have written enough for this time. It seems to be the fashion for the ladies to belong to the Floral Kingdom. Please consider me a—MARIGOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Inexperience"—I am a Philadelphia school-marm (but don't send a curse for loud studying,) and have wondered why you had but two weeks left to try the experiment. Suppose you have concluded to practice on one scholar you have won from the HOUSEHOLD. It must be a romance! Hope you may be as happy as my friend who found a refined, intelligent wife in the same way. In Philadelphia statistics show 10 females to one male. An alarming state for women who have a desire to have their own home, however humble; but "there's a divinity that shapes our ends rough, hew them as we may."—ISABEL WALTON, Philadelphia Postoffice, Pa.

"Artia." Send for Vick's Flower Book.

"Michigan Pearl." If you will send me embroidery patterns I will send you knitting patterns for stocking open work.

"Myrtle." Send me your address and I will send you a pattern.

"A Mourner." Put what is called "Creeping Charlie" on the grave. It is a moss with a small yellow flower.—R. J. JACKSON, Greenwich, O.

Will you please tell me who is the author of "Duties of Women?"—DORA S.

The book which I suppose you mean is by FRANCES POWER COBBE, an English woman of great intelligence and a fine writer upon all questions which she takes up. Her views are progressive without being extreme, and command the consideration of all good thinkers.—ED.

Recipes.

Potato Fritters.—The following is one of Miss Parloa's recipes: One pint of boiled and mashed potato, ½ cupful of hot milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of butter, 3 of sugar, 2 eggs, a little nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Add the milk, butter, sugar and seasoning to the mashed potato, and then add the eggs well beaten. Stir until very smooth and light. Spread about half an inch deep on a buttered dish, and set away to cool. When cold cut into squares. Dip in beaten egg and in bread crumbs, and fry brown in boiling fat. Serve immediately.

Coffee Jelly.—Half a box of Coxe's gelatine soaked half an hour in a half teacupful of cold water (as little water as possible), 1 qt. of strong coffee, made as if for the table and sweetened to taste; add the dissolved gelatine to the hot coffee, stir well, strain in a mold rinsed with cold water just before using, set on ice or in a very cool place, serve with whipped cream. This jelly is very pretty formed in a circular mold with tube in center; when turned out fill the space in center with whipped cream heaped up a little.—MRS. W., Eau Claire, Wis.

Cider Jelly—Delicious jelly can be made of cider. To 1 pt. of clear, sweet cider allow 1 pt. of cold water, 2 lbs. sugar, one package of gelatine, 1 large pt. of boiling water. Soak the gelatine until it is entirely dissolved in cold water; then add to this the sugar, a spoonful of cinnamon, the juice of two lemons, the grated rind of two, then the gelatine. Add the cider last; then put all in a thick flannel bag, and let it drain. Do not squeeze it at all. Put it in bowls or glasses, and set it away to cool.—MARY, Napa, California.

For Cuts.—There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Get a few cents' worth, pound it until it is quite fine, put it in a cast-off spice box, with perforated top, then

The Farm.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. L. Ross, Utica, Licking County, O.: Your horse has, probably, got the Texas fever and calomel and lard, or carbolic acid and salicylic oil, will cure him.

[illegible] in the BLADE of the 20th ult. a little about ridding flocks of fleas, and a different method was suggested, but if that man had a dog with as much as the one we had a dog with as much as the one we had he would as soon think of cutting off the head of one of his best cows—and had he had one of his children—for a flea. Had he had, as he should be, to stay tied, as he should be, to stay tied, and never go away except with a dog that will keep cattle, hogs and pigs from [illegible] when left at home alone, and not with more than a dozen men to help round up a herd of cattle. Why, if he had such a dog and he got fleas, he would immediately take him to a body of water, and then, in company with a fine-toothed comb off every flea, and, if a dog, take a 3-S comb and comb the hair.—F. M. NORWOOD, Whitney, Iowa.

Fence Posts Again.

Editor of the Blade Farm:

In the communication of "CON. D.," Marion County, O., "Does not fill the bill," (Weekly Blade, Nov. 9th).

The preservation of fence posts is a very important item, especially to that part of the country which has little or no timber. Soft wood, soft maple, willow or other cheap timber can by some chemical process be made durable by a cheap and simple process. The fence question is settled, and I am supplied every other month, as many farmers are waiting to have explained to them the solution of oil and [illegible] of salts. Kerosene and [illegible] of carbolic acid. Does he pulverize them finely? Is it chunks the size of a hickory nut? Does he apply the preparation hot or cold? Does he put it on the [illegible] of the post, or only that part in the ground? What proportions? The above inquiries are [illegible] to me. We farmers are desperate [illegible] to know all about it. [illegible] giving the periods of gestation of domestic animals would be [illegible].—J. R.

What is the Matter?

Editor of the Blade Farm:

Will some reader of the BLADE tell me what is the matter with our cow? A few days since she would have brought $50, and she is almost a shadow. When milked, the cream will foam as if a pail of milk was in it. It takes half a pail of cream to churn a little butter. Have tried salts through the BLADE.

Transplanting Trees in Winter.

Mr. H. W. Cornell, Clinton Corners, N. Y., gives the following suggestions about transplanting trees in Winter, a useful method when a matter of importance, or where [illegible] securing of large specimens [illegible] is especially desired.

"If properly done, the holes should, of course, be dug when the ground is not frozen, and the soil placed in a compact pile [illegible] covered on the south of the hillock that will [illegible] course litter from the horse stable to keep a portion of the soil from freezing, which will give the planter access to it during the Winter. Sufficient [illegible] pack about the taff of earth will [illegible] with the tree, which will be [illegible] effect of itself to fill the receptacle, and the dressing will be just where it is needed about the tree for Winter protection, and [illegible] immediately [illegible]. Experience has taught me that it is highly needful to furnish some [illegible] for all transplanted trees at the approach of the [illegible] renewal. In balling out trees, it is [illegible] to wait until the ground is [illegible] as is often done, which greatly [illegible] labor and expense.

"It is necessary to dig a narrow [illegible] of the tree, which may be quite [illegible] as the soil being damp will be [illegible] to many inches into the [illegible] which should be deep enough for [illegible] through the horizontal roots, with most trees, will require a depth [illegible] to 20 inches, laying bare the top [illegible] dug about all the trees in [illegible] all you have to do is to wait [illegible] of earth is frozen, when you [illegible] clear off the main perpendicular [illegible] and, with the trunk for a lever, [illegible] can readily be upon a stone-boat [illegible] with a load of earth at [illegible] as heavy as a team can haul. When [illegible] at the place of setting, drive the [illegible] upon the heap of soil in such a [illegible] that it will incline toward the pit, [illegible] so that you may slide the tree to [illegible] place.

"Some of the soil from under the [illegible] ground the ball of earth; put the [illegible] it, and the work is done much [illegible] than it could be at any other season [illegible] of the year. By consolidating the [illegible] of earth about the tree from [illegible] and the larger roots can throw [illegible] from the points where they [illegible]. There is no necessity of losing [illegible] in a hundred by this method, while [illegible] can be removed with as much [illegible] a small one, providing the ball of [illegible] correspondingly enlarged. [illegible] is exceedingly favorable for [illegible] of large evergreens, which [illegible] attended with the danger of [illegible] drying of the roots. It [illegible] adapted to the Winter, as it [illegible] discontinued at an inclement [illegible] resumed at any favorable moment."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Spring Potatoes.

[illegible] properly we have to [illegible] heating, for although the [illegible] absolutely ferment by heat [illegible] to sprouting, a [illegible] matter will, a heap [illegible] warm enough to excite any germinating [illegible] may be in the tuber, and this [illegible] way be accelerated to [illegible] in [illegible] to [illegible] the same reason that hay making is attended to while the conditions are right for it, for the gain of a beast ends when Winter is established; at least under the conditions with which they are generally surrounded. It is well understood that stock will gain more rapidly on a variety of food than when confined to a meager assortment, and such as are in thin condition should have the special attention of the feeder during the coming few weeks.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage.

The advocates of ensilage seem to be very well pleased in general with the results of their experience. To some extent this is to be expected, because having a silo built at some cost, one is not very easily led to abandon it and become the butt of his neighbors in consequence. But we do not wish to take this single and perhaps extreme view of this matter. To call ensilage by practicable and valuable under certain circumstances, just as soiling may be made to pay in places and under certain conditions, or the high culture of market farming. But as every farmer cannot soil his cattle profitably, or work his farm on the intensive system of a market garden, so but comparatively few farms can bear the cost of a silo, or the costly labor of ensilage, and yet there are farmers who may do well to practice the soiling plan of feeding stock, the silo seems to occupy the same place as the barn does where dry feed is used, and as the soiling of cattle is necessarily extending with the area of high-priced land, so the use of the silo will doubtless become gradually wider. It is always well to be conservative in such matters. "Look before you leap," "Let well enough alone" are pertinent cautions in this respect.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Mrs. John Brown.

TOPEKA, Nov. 16.—The reception to Mrs. John Brown, widow of Kansas' hero and martyr, given in the Senate chamber last night, was a grand success. The attendance was large, including many colored people. Gov. St. John presided and delivered an address. Speeches were made by T. Dwight Thacher, Senator Plumb, ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, and others. A fine original poem was read by Jas. G. Waters. Mrs. Brown, who will receive a testimonial from our citizens, will leave to-day for the East.

Fever at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15.—Investigation discloses the fact that at the present time there are within the City limits upwards of 2,000 cases of fever of different forms, varying from light malarial to malignant typhoid. Many physicians assert that the condition of the cove basin and river is the cause of the unusual outbreak of fever.

Prompt Action in Acute Cases.

In acute cases Compound Oxygen has been found to act with great promptness. Says one of our correspondents: "I was suffering from a cold at the time I received your Treatment—with a pain in the head, sore throat, and violent cough—*and kept getting rapidly worse*, till in a few days I was compelled to keep in my bed. *In the course of three days* which, contrary to my usual experience, was nothing that I am now an invalid at the best of times, is doing well; and I give the Oxygen credit. Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large report of cases, and full information, *sent free*. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Sunday School.

After His Death.

LESSON 10, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1882.

Golden Text.—Truly this man was the Son of God.—Mark 15: 39.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 15: 33-47.

33. And the vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom.

39. And when the centurion, which stood over against him, saw that he so cried out, and gave up the ghost, he said, Truly this man was the Son of God.

40. There were also women looking on afar off, among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James the less and of Joses, and Salome;

41. Who also, when he was in Galilee, followed him and ministered unto him, and many other women which came up with him unto Jerusalem.

42. And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the Sabbath,

43. Joseph of Arimathea, an honorable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate and craved the body of Jesus.

44. And Pilate marvelled if he were already dead and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been any while dead.

45. And when he knew it of the centurion he gave the body to Joseph.

46. And he bought fine linen and took him down and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre.

47. And Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of Joses, beheld where he was laid.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The vail was rent from top to bottom (v. 38.) In a moment, one of God's providences may make clear that which was before an impenetrable mystery. A veil often shuts from our eyes the holiest evidences of God's loving presence with us. We must live by faith, not sight, as we note God's strange and unexplained dealings with us and with ours. As we watch and wonder and pray, the veil hangs before us immovably. What does God mean by these trials and disappointments and bitter sorrows? Why does he bereave us? Why are our best efforts such seeming failures? Why are those whom we love called to pass through such deep waters, and to enter such glowing fires? Then comes the hour when our Savior can say of his work for us so far, "it is finished." The veil is rent from the top to the bottom. There stands, in plain view, the ark of the covenant, and above it the mercy seat. Now we can go in and out before God trustfully; and at last we know what he has done, and why, in the things which most perplexed and bewildered us. Realizing that Christ died for us, we have access to the mercy seat in the holy of holies. Without a sense of that truth of truths the veil still shuts us from a sight of God in his covenant of mercy.

The centurion said, Truly this man was the Son of God (v. 39.) A Jewish high priest could scoff at the claims of Jesus. A Roman soldier could recognize their truthfulness. Where was the difference—in Jesus, or in those who passed upon his claims? If there had been nothing in Jesus to justify a belief in his messiahship, the pagan officer who had charge of his execution would not have given this testimony to his divinity. If, on the other hand, the influences of a religious training, and a full knowledge of Bible teachings, had been in themselves sufficient to bring one to an acceptance of the proffered Messiah, the high priest would not have rejected Jesus. So now, no fullness of religious knowledge will make a man a disciple of Jesus; nor does any man who is brought face to face with the facts of the life, and the death, and the work, and the influence of Jesus, lack evidence on which he may fairly rest his belief in Jesus as the only and the all-sufficient Savior. If you do not trust in Jesus as your Savior, Jesus is not to blame for it. Nothing that he could give in the line of evidence of his divinity, would be sufficient to compel your personal trust in him. If you had as good a spirit as the Roman centurion, you would trust Jesus now. Without such a spirit you might have all the learning of the Jewish high priest, and yet be a scoffer.

And many other women (v. 41.) It is of woman's nature to be true; and to have the courage of unwavering fidelity. The woman heart is tender; and when it is touched and moved, it will dare and endure everything for the object of its affection. When man would calculate and question, woman will lose all thought of self, or of mere prudence, in the absorbing purpose of manifesting sympathy and help to the endangered. Woman's fidelity is as potent as it is beautiful. It moves and upholds man when but for it he would falter or fail. And it honors Christ when it is shown for his cause, or for his sake. What a pity that not every woman is womanly. There is no more beautiful thing on earth than a true woman. There is no sadder thing than an unwomanly woman. The woman who, in the sight of the cross of Christ, is not tender and faithful as a disciple of Christ, is not womanly.

Joseph, of Arimathea went in boldly and craved the body of Jesus (v. 43.) It needed boldness for Joseph to show an interest in the crucified Nazarene. He seemed to be risking his good name and his influence, by this braving of the public sentiment in his community and in his church. Yet that daring act of his is the one good thing by which Joseph of Arimathea is known in the world to-day. All the honors that he then seemed to be risking proved as nothing, even for his earthly reputation, in comparison to his show of sympathy for Jesus. And who doubts that it is his brightest memory of life on earth as he looks back upon it now. It takes courage to do right, when all the world seems going wrong; but it pays.

And Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of Joses, beheld where it was laid (v. 47.) True affection will show itself in a tender regard for the grave of a loved one. It is only the body that is laid away there, but it is the body: and the place where a dear one's body is laid, is a hallowed spot to every loving and faithful heart. A reverent attention to the graves of our departed friends, is a fair indication of the spirit and the character of those who are left behind. It is wrong to feel that the grave covers all that we have loved. It is hardly less wrong to feel that the grave covers nothing that we loved and that we remember lovingly. There are sacred memories of past blessings to be revived at the graves of our dead; and there are precious hopes to be quickened there of a joyous resurrection.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

A BARGE SUNK

And Seven Persons Drowned in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A disaster by which seven persons lost their lives occurred at 6 o'clock this evening on the East River, opposite South Fifth street, The Williamsburg barge Signal, loaded with 700 barrels of sugar, had been taken in tow, and was proceeding on the way toward the Bay, when she was run into by the steamer City of Worcester, and a large hole stove in her side. The steamer received slight injuries, and proceeded on her way, while the barge was taken in the direction of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the nearest point. There were on board at the time Capt. W. Taylor, his mother, wife, and three children, also two deck hands. The barge filled rapidly and sank before the shore was reached. Those in charge of the tug observed the barge going down, and quickly turned the vessel about and steamed in the direction of the sinking craft. Owing to the darkness it was found difficult to distinguish the objects in the water. Hearing the cries for hely they were followed up and Capt. Taylor was rescued. His mother, wife and three children and the deck hands were nowhere to be seen, they having evidently been carried down to the bottom of the river by the sinking barge. The cause of the accident could not be learned this evening, but it is supposed that the force of the tide was miscalculated.

Congratulations Over the Elections.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Board of Trade adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the result of the recent elections is a gratifying response to the work of this Board and kindred organizations in educating the people to resist encroachments upon their political and commercial rights, and an earnest that they will in future support such men and such parties as will restrain corporate power and place a limit to its exactions upon the people."

Prohibitionists Undismayed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The Corresponding Secretary of the Prohibition Home Protection Party has written an open letter to the President of the Personal Liberty League, challenging a discussion of the points at issue between the two bodies, the discussion to be held in leading Cities East and West.

Good Bye, Brave Bear.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 15.—Brave Bear, the Sioux Indian, was hung to-day for the murder of Joseph Johnson near Fort Sully in 1879. The drop fell at 12:30, and in 15 minutes he was dead. Very little excitement. The execution was private. Brave Bear left a request to his relatives not to avenge his death, and to omit the usual mourning.

—Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs and colds has reached the pinnacle of fame.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Thirty-two States Represented in the Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The 16th annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry began its session here to-day, with the following officers present: Master, J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.; Overseer, Pat Dardan, Fayette, Miss.; Lecturer, Henry Esselbaugh, Hanson, Mo.; Steward, William Sims, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Steward, John J. Ross, Wilford, Del.; Chaplain, Henry O. Devries, Marrotsville, Md.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.; Secretary, William M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.

The National Grange is composed of the Masters of the State Granges and their wives. Thirty-two States are represented in the convention. Among the delegates present are Gov. Frederick Robie, of Maine, and Congressman Aiken, of South Carolina. The sessions are secret and will continue until the end of next week. A public meeting was held to-night at the Court House, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Porter and Mayor Grubbs and responses made by prominent members of the order. The Treasurer reported the finances in good order. The Lecturer reported the reorganization of the Louisiana State Grange in September. Grand Master Woodman's report, a lengthy document, was largely devoted to the discussion of the object of the Grange and urging the members to avail themselves of all the benefits accruing from membership. He recommends the organization of co-operative stores, nearly 100 of which are in successful operation in Texas alone. That united action be taken to secure the elevation of the Bureau of Agriculture into an Executive Department. That Congress be petitioned to pass the Burrows bill for the relief of purchasers of patent right articles. That just statutory laws be passed regulating transportation. He shows that 20 States have an increase in membership; five, little variation, and three a decrease. In the year ending October 1, 1882, 77 new Granges were organized in the United States, and 14 more since then.

CANNIBALISM.

New Tribes of Indians Who Slay, Cook and Eat White Men—Slave Traders at Work.

PANAMA, Nov. 8.—A young merchant of Barbacos named Portes, in company with some friends established himself on the bank of the river Futu Mayo in the virgin forest which there covers every foot of ground. They erected a house, made a small clearing, and already saw their way to a profitable business when they were visited by a number of Geveutos Indians, who came ostensibly to trade. They were received well and were apparently well satisfied, but suddenly they attacked and killed the Columbians and afterwards cooked and ate them. The Indians had never visited Futu Mayo before, and no one had ever fallen in with them on the Amazon.

Other tribes have made their appearance in different places, and it is believed some more powerful tribes are driving the weaker ones from the head of the unknown forest, or that they are voluntary emigrants who will murder and plunder whenever opportunity offers. Residents on the frontier also suggest they may have been driven from their homes, wherever these may be, by slavers whose vessels ascended several tributaries of the Amazon a few months ago in search of slaves and produce. The Star and Herald says of the suggestion: "Indians are captured on all interior rivers and carried off to different out-of-the-way regions, where they are compelled to work on plantations established far away from anything bearing even a semblance to civilization. The probable death of Portes and his friends will attract the attention of the Columbian Government to these long-neglected regions of the Republic."

IN A TRAP.

Railroad Men Imprisoned in a Caboose and Burned to Death.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—A serious railway accident occurred early this morning at Robert Station, a small place about 10 miles east from Hudson, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota & Omaha Company's eastern division. A stock train in charge of Conductor O'Connor, a brakeman named Govern, a traveling engineer named Finn and a man to whom the stock belonged, were sitting in the caboose. Without a moment's notice a freight train dashed into the end of the caboose, in some way setting fire to the car. The engineer and fireman of the freight jumped in time to save their lives, but those imprisoned in the caboose were in a trap from which escape was next to impossible. Govern managed to crawl out from under the wreck, but his right arm was torn from its socket and he died from loss of blood in an hour. O'Connor was burned to death and nothing but his bones were recovered. Finn was badly injured in the back, but may recover. He was brought to St. Paul and carried to St. Joseph's hospital. The stock man was not injured. This is his second experience of this kind within a week, this trip being for the purpose of gathering up stray stock from the accident of a week ago. Several cars in each train were badly wrecked, and the mortality among the cattle was great.

$30,000 Worth of Diamonds Missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A package which ought to have contained diamonds to the amount of $30,000, shipped on board the steamer City of Chester, and consigned to the firm of Louis Strasburger & Co., Maiden Lane, was on opening in the examining room of the appraiser's department, found stuffed with paper. The package was a rather disproportionately large wooden box, wrapped in a paper cover, which appeared to be sealed, and the seals were apparently intact. It was received at the public stores, Washington street, in the condition in which it was when opened. The purser of the steamship testified he received the wooden box in such suspiciously bad order he hesitated to receive it. He deemed it indispensable to cover it with a strong paper wrapper, which he sealed in order to increase the safety of the supposed contents of the package.

A Saloon that Didn't Pay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—About two months ago there appeared an account of a new and gorgeously equipped drinking saloon, of which "Prince Hal" Genet and a well-known sporting man were ostensibly the proprietors. There was a joyous carousing at the opening, and it was hoped by Genet's friends that his fallen fortunes would be raised by the profits of the establishment. The hope proved vain, however. Business was not good, and the moneyed man of the concern after having, as he said to-day, dropped $10,000 or $11,000, has concluded to go out of the business. The fixtures are for sale, and the goods are being carted away. Genet was a member of the old Tweed ring, and had run for Alderman on a nomination by Tammany Hall in the election last Tuesday. He received the lowest vote of the three candidates. After his defeat he finds that the liquor business don't pay.

Alabama in a Prosperous Condition.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 15.—The Senate organized by electing George P. Harrison President and W. D. Clay Secretary. The House chose W. F. Foster Speaker, and D. W. McIver Secretary. The Legislature is Democratic by an immense majority. The Governor's message makes a fine exhibit of the State's affairs. The bonded debt of the State is $9,407,800, and the annual interest $344,000; cash in the Treasury October 1, the close of the fiscal year, $421,000. There has been a considerable increase in the assessed value of property in the State, being nearly 25 per cent. in the last three years. A reduction of taxation is recommended, as the State expenses have been greatly reduced the last few years.

The Mound-Builders.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16.—Edward Palmer, of the Washington Smithsonian Institute, is visiting Arkansas, collecting material concerning the mound-builders, in which the Southwest is specially prolific. In nearly every County in the southwest part of the State specimens and relics of the life and time of these peculiar people have been found. Mr. Palmer will doubtless be guided in his pursuits by the very extensive and interesting report published sometime since regarding the location of the mound-builders in Arkansas.

A Big Tree.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17.—The right of way for the Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad is now being located through the southwestern portion of the State. Among the obstacles removed from the road-bed of the prospective road last week, at a point near Washington, Ark., was a tree which measured 26 feet in circumference, and which required the combined efforts of six men, working for nearly eight hours, to fell it. The tree was nearly equal to some of those of California.

Tom Navin Skipped.

EL PASO, Nov. 16.—Ex-Mayor Navin, the bond forger of Adrian, Mich., was here about 10 days ago, but being recognized he skipped into Mexico and cannot now be taken.

—The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

BEN BUTLER.

The Sage of Massachusetts Gives His Views on the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Gen. B. F. Butler, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and gave his views on the political situation to a Sun reporter. After speaking at length on the causes that led to the Republican overthrow last week, he said that no immediate results would flow from the election, as there would be no change of executive until 1885, and the new Congress will not meet until the last month of 1883. Nothing could be hoped from the next session of Congress, for want of time. "There will scarcely be more than 60 working days of it, and such a short session rarely does more than pass the necessary appropriation bills to keep the Government moving. An attempt may be made to cut off internal revenue taxation. It is possible that the present Democratic members of the present House may oppose action by this Congress, in order that the coming Congress may have the credit of it. At any rate, I do not look to see it done. If this great drain upon the revenues of the country should be continued for another year, and I see very little hope that it will not be, a single short crop in that year would bring financial wreck and disaster such as this country has never seen. There is no intention of revising the tariff. As a manufacturer pretty largely concerned in woolen, cotton, copper and stove manufactures, I think free trade, were it possible, would be best for all, but for the immense necessary expenditures of our Government, free trade is for many years impossible to this Government. The genius of our people is against direct taxation, and we must raise our revenues indirectly by customs duties. The constitution does not authorize or permit any revenue to be raised from any source, except to meet the proper and necessary expenses of the Government. With the immediate necessity for raising about a million dollars a day from customs, there could be sufficient incidental protection to American industry, enterprise and labor. I assume that the internal tax, including that upon tobacco an whisky, will be substantially swept away. This tax falls almost entirely upon the great States of Virginia, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, whose great industries are the production of whisky and tobacco, certainly the most profitable industries if untaxed. It falls upon them in the first instance as producers, and they will claim, quite rightly, that it is, therefore, a discriminating tax and unjust. Let us see how it operates. The tax upon whisky and tobacco is fixed by Congress at just as much as it will bear. When whisky was taxed at $2 a gallon the frauds were greater than the sessions, so that it became necessary to reduce the tax in order to collect a considerable sum. Suppose the National Government should collect from the three great industries of Massachusetts, the manufacturers of woolen, cotton, and leather, a tax up to the collection point, leaving nothing for the State to tax, how would the State of Massachusetts get along? Yet the United States does just that with the producing States I have just mentioned; and then some of us quarrel with some of them because they do not raise money enough to pay the interest on their debts. Therefore, I think the representatives from these States will join with the representatives of the manufacturing States, who desire as much revenue as possible to be collected from customs, in voting away this tax, and that will leave all the tariff revenue to be placed where it will do the most good for protection."

"What do you think of the chances of the Democrats electing a President in 1884?"

"I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet, and ought not to be called upon to prophesy."

"What can the Democrats do to be successful?"

"Carry out the principles of Jefferson and Jackson in enacting reform wherein they have the opportunity; creating a judicious tariff, striking off every surplus, exceptional, or questionable expenditure; bringing down every kind of taxation to the lowest possible point consistent with the most economical expenditure of the public money; talking in hand the monopolies which are raising the price of provisions and other necessities of life; bringing back in this time of peace the action of the Federal Government within the narrowest limits possible for its efficiency, and leaving all questions of government to the several States; showing by their moderation, economy, and statesmanship that they are fitted to govern. The people will then give them the Government for a series of years, as they gave it to their fathers."

"Would you advise the Democrats in the present House to vote for the sweeping away this session of all internal revenue taxes?"

"I would advise their taking it all away from the producer, because I do not think it ever ought to be levied in that way; but I doubt very much whether it ought to be taken away so suddenly from spirits and tobacco, because I have observed that all civilized countries have found it convenient or necessary to raise quite a large portion of their revenue from that source, and it would seem not to be wise to put ourselves in opposition to the political economy of the civilization of the world without more study than can be given to the question in 60 days. When the whisky and tobacco tax is taken off, the tariff must be revised to meet the deficiency, and be so adjusted as to become the permanent and safe rule of business of the country, to which it may adjust itself."

Young Grimes' Double.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 14.—A remarkable case is on trial here in which it is alleged that a youth, named George Grimes, charged with the rape of an esteemed old German lady, has a double or exact counterpart, who is the actual perpetrator of all the criminal outrages done, the resemblance extending even to the clothes as well as the features of the accused. To-day a number of reliable citizens swore positively that Grimes was the man beyond all doubt, and an equally reliable citizen testified that the man was in another place at the time of the offense.

A more remarkable alibi was never set up here. Grimes is assisted by the Young Men's Christian Association of the adjoining township, who firmly believe that he is the victim of this double. The latest sensational feature rumored last night was that it is the double who is in custody, and not the Grimes set out in the indictment.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 14.—The trial of William Neinhouse, charged with murdering his wife on the 27th of May last, came up in the Circuit Court here to-day. The testimony was brief, and went to show that both Neinhouse and his wife were addicted to the excessive use of liquor. It was shown that on the night of her death the woman was drunk, and that her husband struck her. She was found dead in bed next morning. The case was given to the jury at 5 P. M., and at 9 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

A Cripple's Prayer Answered.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 14.—Richard Hoffman, of Somerset Township, has been a cripple for years, being paralyzed in his lower limbs so that he was compelled to use a wheel chair. On last Thursday he crawled behind a barn, and while engaged in prayer heard a voice say "Arise and walk." He obeyed the command, and has been walking ever since.

A Nebraska Town Nearly Destroyed.

RIVERTON, Nov. 15.—An incendiary fire here Sunday morning destroyed 15 of the 18 business houses in the town. Loss, $60,000 to $70,000; insurance, $11,000. A man named Hickman has been bound over to answer on the charge of setting the fire. Citizens appeal for aid, and S. F. Farrington, of Chicago, has been appointed to solicit funds to aid in rebuilding.

$20,000 Given Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There is much unfavorable comment in the City to-day respecting the award for dredging the Potomac flats, which late yesterday was granted to P. Sanford Ross, of Jersey City, at 21½ cents per yard for the whole work. William H. Adams & Co. were the lowest bidders, at 19½ cents per yard, but it was decided not to intrust the work to this firm. There are 1,700,000 cubic yards of material to be dredged out, and the difference between the bids of Adams and Ross amounts to about $20,000.

Arrest of an Escaped Prisoner.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 14.—Theodore Pixley, aged 18, who, with seven others, escaped from Jackson Jail Friday, by sawing a padlock, was arrested here and taken back to-day. He was awaiting trial for the burglary of a house at Rives Junction. He returned home here, when his father immediately telegraphed the Jackson officers to come and get him.

Gov. Colquitt Elected Senator.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—The following was the vote on joint ballot to-day for United States Senator—short term: Barrow, 116; Hill, 99; Barrow elected. For the long term—Colquitt, 122; Jackson, 40; Black, 33; Anderson, 20; Colquitt elected.

A Wealthy Capitalist Gone Under.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Jacob Van Wagener, capitalist, who endorsed for Alonzo Follett, the note-broker, has assigned. Van-Wagener was formerly regarded as very wealthy.

—"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

CHILI AND PERU.

Chili's Insolence Toward the United States—The News Doctored in the Interest of Chili.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A good deal of feeling has been excited in official circles here by the information which has reached the authorities, that the Chilians are deliberately attempting to befool the United States once more, and to make the American Government worse than ridiculous in connection with the active peace negotiations which have been going on for two months past through the captive President of Peru, Senor Garcia Calderon, at Santiago, and Angoli—the latter being the remote frontier Town in which the amiable and honorable Chilian Government confines the Peruvian citizens whom it has caused to be carried off violently from their homes and families in hope of thereby coercing Peru to accept scandalous and intolerable terms.

It is now known that about the middle of September Garcia Calderon, after earnest solicitation from the Chilian Government, consented to go to Angol with the United States Minister, Mr. Logan, there to confer with his captive fellow-citizens as to the possibility of accepting any of the conditions of peace which Chili was disposed to proffer. After full consultation, all the Peruvian exiles, representing the wealth, character and ability of Peru, agreed to abide absolutely by any decision reached by Pres. Calderon. Pres. Calderon, having learned from Mr. Logan fully the views of the United States, frankly offered either to make peace on terms agreeable to the American Government or accept and stand by the arbitration of the United States. The Chilian authorities positively refuse to permit the opinions of the United States to be considered in the matter. They demanded not only the cession of Tarrapaca and all the guano deposits of the South, but absolute possession of the important Peruvian cities of Arica and Tacna with the great province in which these cities are situated, and threaten if these monstrous demands are not acceded to, to send Pres. Calderon into confinement at Angola. They also announced that it was their intention if Pres. Calderon persisted in declining to sign away the integrity and the future of his country, to deal directly with the ex-Dictator Pierola, with whom, it was almost openly announced at Valparaiso, the Chilian Ministry were holding communications, through a well-known American house, which formerly acted in the United States as the agent of Peru, and which has removed its headquarters since the seizure of the Peruvians to Valparaiso. This house is now in control of the cable system of the West Coast, at Callao, and is apparently engaged in modifying the news sent from that point to suit the views and purposes of Chili.

The impression in official circles here is that the ex-Dictator Pierola will not permit himself to be used in this manner, when he discovers, as he must before long, that the Chilians have not the slightest intention of helping him to regain any real positive position in power. Pierola, who is now in New York, is expected here shortly, according to Mr. Godoy, the Chilian Minister here, who, in a highly festive mood the other day, gave it to be understood before the arrival of Pierola in the United States that he had entire control of the Pierolists in Peru, and that the recent demonstrations of loyalty had been made in accordance with orders issued by the Chilian Admiral Lynch at Lima. There is good ground for asserting that when the recent dispatches of Mr. Logan are called for, as they are likely to be, upon the reassembling of Congress, the revelations made in them of the insolence and contempt with which Chili has treated and is treating every effort of the United States to bring about peace and order and constitutional government on the west coast of South America, will excite a feeling of public indignation not at all wholesome for Mr. Godoy or for his Government.

Utah Divorces.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The curious contest over the will of Mrs. Hardy, the woman who a few years ago was a great materializer, ended yesterday. Judge Allen's decision that a Utah divorce is worthless in Massachusetts. Mrs. Hardy in 1877, while in the full tide of her success as a medium, decided that she wanted to marry Ezra G. Perkins, a wealthy railroad contractor, who was her affinity. The objections of her husband, John Hardy, were at first an obstacle, but they soon gave way before a payment of $5,000, and then a Utah divorce was obtained, and a second marriage followed. In 1877 Mrs. Perkins died, leaving a will, bequeathing a large share of her worldly goods "to my husband." Both Hardy and Perkins have been until to-day contending for the spoils. Now that the Utah divorce is worthless, because neither party ever came within the jurisdiction of the court which granted it, Hardy will have one-half of his wife's personal property.

Opening a Land Office in Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Inspector Slocomb in the report to the General Land Office gives an interesting account of the establishment of a land office at Huron, Dak. Oct. 9th, Monday, was the day set for the office to open, and at 3 o'clock that morning over 500 attorneys assembled in front of the building in readiness for business. At 9 o'clock, when the doors were opened, there was such a rush that several fights occurred in the eagerness to file applications first. The people seemed to make it the announcement that all applications would be regarded as having been filed simultaneously. Over $9,000 worth of land was sold for cash. Over 100,000 acres were entered, and that, with the applications, made it the largest day's work perhaps ever done at any land office in this country.

Brook Trout in Salt Waters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The flood of September carried down strange fish from the upper waters of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers into Newark Bay. Recently the net fishermen have caught large quantities of black bass in the salt water of the bay, and the fish seem to have accommodated themselves to the change from salt to fresh water by taking on a coat of slime. Several pickerel and two brook trout were caught recently in the salt water at the mouth of the Hackensack river. These fresh water varieties appear to have successfully competed in the struggle for existence with the numerous striped bass, tom cods, and eels of the bay, as all that have been taken were in good condition.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon, the boiler in the Forest City Iron Works exploded with terrific force, killing four men and seriously injuring four or five others and slightly wounding a half dozen more. The wonder is that a larger number were not killed, as nearly 500 men were at work. The building, which is open at the ends and sides, is all under one roof, with no partitions. The boiler was 18 feet long and 42 inches in diameter. A large part of the roof was torn off and fragments of the boiler hurled a great distance. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The killed are: William Atkins, Master Mechanic of the Works; D. Wright, from Wyandotte, looking for work; John Gallagher, furnace man; John Williams, first engineer.

Income Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The amendment made in the rules of the Supreme Court today will deprive Clerk McKinney of probably one-fourth of his income. Chief Justice Waite, in announcing the changes of rules, said: "The statute regulating clerk's fees was passed in 1793, and the practice as it now exists in all material respects is what it has been for more than 50 years. There is an apparent conflict between the rules and the practices under them which ought not to exist. It is also evident that what 50 years ago was not more than a reasonable compensation, is now under the operation of the rules as then construed larger than it ought to be."

Suicide of Col. Fielding Lowry, of Dayton.

DAYTON, Nov. 13.—About 11 o'clock this morning Col. Fielding Lowry, late Postmaster here, ended his life by cutting his throat.

The cause of the rash act is supposed to be insanity, induced by hard drinking, in which he indulged lately. He is said to have been behind in his accounts with the Government, and this made him moody and despondent. He tried to commit suicide some three months ago by taking a large dose of morphine, but his design was discovered and prevented.

Surgeons Barnes and Woodward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Surgeon General Barnes continues in such feeble health as to cause his friends great anxiety. Dr. Woodward, another of Pres. Garfield's physicians, is also very low. He has not been able to raise his head since his return from Europe, two months ago. Both of these physicians were constantin their attendance on Pres. Garfield from the time he was shot until his removal to Long Branch—nine weeks—and the health of both has been failing ever since. Dr. Woodward's friends have no hope of his recovery.

"Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 14.—Lucas Frey today shot and killed a woman named American Huey. He was cleaning a pistol and didn't know it was loaded, but pointed the weapon at her and said he was going to shoot her. He kept his word. Frey has been held to await an investigation. The parties are colored.

THE CORN CROP.

November Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The November corn report of the Department of Agriculture is similar in tone with the preceding returns. Planting was later and replanting more general than for several years. The prospect to July 1 was discouraging, causing a sharp rise in the values of grain and meats. Since then the season has been steadily favorable to growth and ripening, and deferred frosts made the growing period fully of the average length. The condition on July 1 averaged 85; it was 83 in August, the same in September and 81 in October. Last year the condition fell from 90 in July to 66 in October, presaging a loss of over 450,000,000 bushels, which was fully realized. The Department has three tests of the quantity produced, viz: the comparative condition in October, the yield per acre returned in November and December, and the total product as compared with the total of the previous year. In October the highest indication of the aggregate was 1,680,000,000, and it was stated that "later returns of the product may slightly reduce, but may not materially increase this result." Present returns of the yield make the general average close to 25 bushels an acre, which is under the medium yield, confirming the prediction of September 1, that "the heavy production of 1879 and 1880 cannot be approached under the most favorable circumstances, which was 28 1-10 bushels in the census year, while the average yield for the 10 years to 1880 was nearly 27 bushels." The November returns of the yield per acre on an ac

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Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Pellisseres and Ulsters.

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EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE.		BEE HIVE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	
Rent	$2,000	Rent	$ —
Six salesmen	4,680	Four salesmen	3,120
Manager	2,000	Manager	—
Partner	5,000	Partner	—
Bookkeeper	1,000	Bookkeeper	—
Advertising	3,000	Advertising	350
Manager's expense	2,000	Manager's expense	1,000
Total	$19,680	Total	$4,470

These figures are FACTS. Thus you see we do business for less than one fourth those of our heavy competitors; and as our money is just as good as any body's, we can buy Clothing as Cheap, as Good, as Stylish, as desirable in every respect as can any exclusive dealer, and, better still, we can UNDERSELL them all by 8 to 20 per cent on every dollar.

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Balance of Jos. Lee's Stock being Closed out VERY CHEAP.

EATON'S "BEE HIVE."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

South Toledo.

SOUTH TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Miss Mellie Taylor returned home this morning from Sylvania, where she has been for the past week.

Mr. A. J. Plant, of Cortland, N. Y., is spending a few days with his uncle, A. H. Plant and family, of this city.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. W. Whitmer, who has been quite sick for the past week, is improving. Also that Mrs. J. H. Wyman is considerably better.

Mr. Sibley, of Fulton, visited Rev. T. W. Brake this week on Monday.

Mr. J. A. Brakley, sr., returned this morning from his trip to Goshen, Ind.

Mr. William Dennis, of Holland, has moved in the house purchased by him a year ago from Wheeler French, on East Wayne street.

Daniel Ing has received his much wished for as well as deserved pension from the Government this week, amounting in all to $856. Mayor Alban Stewart has his assistance in procuring it. Daniel is rich.

The oyster supper held in Union Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was an agreeable event to the participants, and although the inclemency of the weather prevented a great many from attending it who otherwise would have gone, the church realized considerable more than expenses.

The Memorial services held in the Methodist Church day evening to erect the soldiers' monument on the plat of ground in front of the school buildings, fronting on Broadway and Conant streets, is bringing in a good fund for the foundation has already been brought.

The many friends of Mr. D. B. Claflin here will be both glad and sorry to hear of the change he has made in his plans. South Toledo was glad to hear that she had secured the services of the Northwestern Ohio, and that parties were went to come here from surrounding towns (even from Toledo sometimes) to patronize Mr. Claflin. He has already purchased a lot on Lafayette st and 193 Summit street, Toledo, where many good wishes will follow him.

Miss Shelley, of Miami and Mr. Shugar, of Toledo, were married last evening at the residence of the bride. They left the next morning for Toledo.

The people of this quiet Town were shocked and pained to learn on Saturday last that two South Toledo boys had been arrested for the murder of a saloon keeper, Henry Heisel, at Westchester, Ohio. We feel confident that there was a mistake somewhere, and we are glad to hear that at the hearing held before the Mayor on Wednesday, Robert Scanlan and William Sherman, after a trial in which their innocence was proved beyond a doubt, were discharged from custody.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Nov. 20.—Mr. Ambrey Wright, of Bellevue, was in town over Sunday.

George Ford returned home from college Saturday, to spend Thanksgiving.

Miss Annie Morehouse returned home from Toledo Saturday.

Mrs. Lowry and son, of Morristown, Pa., are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Lowry's brother.

The Railroad Park continues the most popular promenade in this vicinity.

The churches were unusually well attended Sunday.

"Gould & Norwalk's" new railroad is furnishing our local papers with subsistence.

The preliminary hearing in the cases of Isaac W. Woodcock and Mary J. Graves vs. the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway occupied the Probate Court to-day.

The dance to be given under the auspices of the Norwalk Rifles on the 26th, (Thanksgiving) promises to be a very pleasant affair. It is the topic of society circles and will undoubtedly be one of Norwalk's social events.

The third affliction of the season is upon us in the shape of another edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Stryker, O.

STRYKER, Nov. 20.—Sheriff Dorshimer and Deputy Meek nabbed three juvenile burglars at Milburn last night. They had been foraging around the town purchasing a few articles in a shoe shop, and N. B. Stubbs & Co.'s drug store at different times during the past two months. One of the party is Charles Curtis, who has made Stryker and Elkhart his residence. The others gave their names as Elliott. They are about 16 and the third 15 years old. A lot of tobacco, soap and other articles were found upon their person. Examination before Squire Kitz in the justice's office this afternoon.

The Common Pleas Court is in session and an effort will be made for action by the Grand Jury and trial immediately.

The new store of H. F. Bruns is making a boom among our dealers in cotton and woolen fabrics, each striving for greatest bargains and most sales.

Trowel masonry is about completed on the new Baptist Church, and wood coatings is being put on the vertical sides of the tower of the Lutheran Church. The first will dedicate about New Years, the latter not before spring.

Only a few loads of wheat are brought to market. Many are storing their corn in, retailed from wagons for present use at 50 cents. Oats appear only when ordered for demand, at 35 cents. Potatoes are in short supply and have mostly gone into winter quarters for a spring inflation of prices.

If news is ever welcome at small cost, surely the BLADE'S two-cent edition, daily and weekly, should find many additional readers the coming winter.

Luckey, O.

LUCKEY, Nov. 19.—Our village is still growing. Four new houses are being erected, and several not before finished are being completed. Messrs. Frank Cook, John Spies, Jacob Oppligher and Harvey Zimmerman are building the new houses, which they expect to complete immediately.

Mr. Wm. Loomis is building an addition to his house and finishing the main part.

Mr. Samuel Mohr has painted his house for a boarding house and it is also being completed.

Mr. Thomas Campbell had a vendue of his farming effects and moved into town yesterday, so soon we will have another new grocery store added to the list. He expects to start his new establishment immediately.

Mr. D. M. Trowbridge is keeping things moving steadily. He put up a tenant house, and a family from Toledo is occupying it. Mr. Trowbridge is doing a big business here, and is now has an immense stock on hand. He has been shipping from two to three car loads daily in times past.

The Ohio Central has built a stock-yard here. No better place could have been found anywhere along the line.

If only some good man interested in the line business would come here and put up a patent kiln, he would find a good investment for his money. These stone make the very best of lime, as they have been tested and proved, and the location is excellent for that kind of business, both for shipping and for getting wood to burn.

Another good investment for any one to make would be to erect a few houses to rent, for today houses rent for more per month in Luckey than in Toledo.

The rains have made the roads very bad, and where they have been worked they are impassable. If the Township Trustees and County Commissioners would let the jobs earlier in the season, so that the work could be done before the Fall rains come, it would be an improvement upon the present method, when everything is put off till the last minute. The petition for the Caris ditch was handed to the Commissioners in May last, and the work was said just a few days before the Fall rains come on. Now nothing can be done with the road, nor can the work be completed, which makes the whole thing a bad job of it, while if it had been done in time we would have had an excellent road, as it was intended.

Our new M. E. Church is about half completed. Hope it will be finished before Winter sets in, as it is needed very much to hold Sunday school, services, etc.

The Lutherans are talking of building a church here. Should they decide upon it, there is plenty of room for all, and a nice place, too.

We have a young genius here who can beat anything in the country around for making baskets. He makes any kind of a basket out of rough cottonwood bark. He ought by all means to be in some manufacturing establishment or machine shop, where he could exercise his natural capacities for such work.

Republic, O.

REPUBLIC, Nov. 19.—Sunday night saw the closing scene of a remarkable six weeks' "revival," held at the M. E. Church. The meetings were begun by the "Evangelist" or revivalist, and a sprightly bellwether of the lambs of Zion, Bro. A. H. Weber, and conducted by him for four weeks, the last two by the pastor, Bro. Reddick. The meetings were remarkable for the multitude of people Bro. Weber called out night after night, the many additions and crosses he worked up, and the numbers of lost and unerring lambs that have been gathered within the fold and "saved" from the sulphurous bath that awaits the unrepentant sinner. They were remarkable when compared by all affairs of the kind that have taken place here in the many years that have gone. All others have been tame, by the side of these. It is not, however, for all to say that Bro. Weber "put the hair on" 'em red-hot," as Bro. Weber says, and "knock salvation right into 'em" as the Brother can. He is rude of speech, too rude for sensitive ears, and often calls a spade a spade, but the blushing cheek of many of his hearers, but he has peculiar powers of fascination or persuasion that is irresistible with numerous people, and no doubt but his power could be carried to that extent that it might upset the understandings of some poor penitent mind as is often done. Fortunately nothing of that kind has occurred here. We trust good and lasting good has been done, and if so, praise be to Bro. Weber and the workers in the cause. Owing to the exhaustive labors of Rev. Reddick he fell seriously ill about the middle of last week and Bro. Weber was sent for on Saturday to come and take the meetings, which he did, and then returned to Bellvue, where he is attuning the harp of David and "knocking salvation into the sinners there."

Cornelius Wilkinson and wife of Dundee, Mich., are visiting friends here.

Upper Sandusky.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Nov. 21.—Fred. Kyle has been arrested by Sheriff Gardner on a charge of the parties who entered a clothing store in Nevada this County, a short time since.

Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—This village is situated on the Dayton & Michigan Road, 52 miles south of the City of Toledo, in the center of a very rich and fertile country. Its inhabitants number about 1,500 or 2,000, and nearly every nationality on the globe is represented. The surrounding country is the best to be found in the Northwest. The farmers, as a class, are well-to-do and How therefore are but what have their farms in the best of condition, and the best of improvements thereon. No person need go to the Far West to see good land or a beautiful country, it can be found in our midst.

The village has a goodly number of merchants and tradesmen who are men of honor and integrity, and whose business qualities cannot be surpassed, as success in business and the prosperity of the village plainly shows that they are men who keep pace with the improvements of the surrounding village and town. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent and the prosperity of those that are here plainly prove to the casual observer that others can be made to pay a large per cent. on the money invested. Those contemplating moving are changing their location, will do well to give the place a thorough consideration, as we are a people who are wide awake.

The Court of Common Pleas is in session here, with Judge Day, of Lima, on the Bench.

The block of Messrs. Huber & Allen is fast nearing completion.

Mr. John Schell is fitting up a room for photographic purposes in the room formerly occupied by Lucy Pomeroy as a book and notion store.

Rev. Kelso, of South Toledo, held services in the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath morning and evening, and has been retained to fill the position of pastor the ensuing year.

The matrimonial market is rather quiet at present, but nuptials are to be looked for in the near future.

Rev. Phillips, of Seton Hall College, New York, lectured at Utrop's Opera House the 18th inst. The subject, "Model Husband and Wife," was ably discussed by him.

Last Sabbath evening burglars attempted to effect an entrance to the residences of George E. Cass and Mrs. William E. Kinder, of East Main Cross street, but were foiled in their attempts.

Mrs. William R. Kinder has been confined to her bed by sickness for the past 10 days, but it is hoped she will regain her usual health and vigor.

Bryan, O.

BRYAN, Nov. 22.—Don Bentley and E. J. Robinson, of Bedford, this State, Sundayed here.

The water tank of the Bryan press steam printing house sprung a leak last Friday night, about 50 barrels of water being thus precipitated upon the postoffice below. Water stood four inches deep on the postoffice floor. The records of Pulaski Township, as well as the books and papers of the postoffice, were thoroughly waterlogged, but not otherwise damaged. No damage in the printing office.

Evens Post, G. A. R., have engaged Josh Billings to deliver his lecture on the "Probabilities of Life," at this place, on December 7.

Common Pleas Court is still in session. The Grand Jury adjourned after finding two indictments. The Prosecuting Attorney, as usual, nolled such State cases as were on hand. Most of the time of the past week has been spent on the breach of promise suit of Parmley ex. Stevenson. The case went to the jury last evening, but at this writing nothing can be learned of a verdict.

John Partee has built a neat little barn on his lot, on South Main street.

Dr. Charles Cravens lectured on the "Genius of Shakespeare," at the Universalist Church last evening.

The militia company now drill on Thursday evenings, instead of on Friday evenings, as heretofore.

Dave Copeland will give a dance at Mattock's Hall on Thursday evening, November 30.

County Auditor George F. Solher is visiting in Kansas.

The general health of this City is good.

STAGE ROBBERY.

A Kentucky Robber Who Plays a Lone Hand.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—The stage from Columbia to Cambellsville was robbed this morning two miles from the latter place by a single masked robber. There were three passengers, Mrs. Dobbs, of Bloomington, Ind.; Hon. Moses H. Rhodes, of Columbia, and J. O. Edwards, of Moulton, Iowa. From Mrs. Dobbs about $10 was taken. She succeeded in saving two fine diamond rings by hiding them in her hip. From Mr. Rhodes a pocketbook containing money and valuable papers, and a gold watch were taken. From Edwards a watch. The last named saved his money by throwing his pocket book under the seat. The mail bags were cut open and rifled of registered letters. The robber refused to restore Rhode's papers, saying, "a stage robber has no mercy." He took a tap of the off wheel of the coach and then disappeared through the woods on foot. He were a leather mask and was armed with a long revolver. He cut his right hand badly in cutting open the mail sacks.

A Van Wert County Man Pardoned by the Governor.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—Gov. Foster Saturday pardoned L. N. Collins, who was convicted at the present term of court of illegal voting in Van Wert County, at the election of 1881. Collins had a family on whom he did not live, although he furnished the support of his children and occasionally visited them. He had lived in Van Wert long enough prior to the election to gain a right to vote if he had had his family with him. When he went to vote he explained all the circumstances to the judges of election, and told them that if there was any doubt about his right to vote he did not care to do so. They said there was no doubt of his right, and he cast his ballot. It was afterwards discovered that he had voted illegally, and convicted on technical grounds; he was sentenced to one year, but the Judge suspended sentence to allow his lawyers to make an effort to secure his pardon. He had been in jail since his conviction, and did not see the Penitentiary.

Changes in Ohio Central Officers.

BUCYRUS, O., Nov. 17.—General Superintendent Vandegrift, of the Ohio Central, whose headquarters are in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect December 1st. He will probably be succeeded by Thos. M. Peelar, recently Assistant Superintendent, and formerly of the Evansville & Terre Haute Road. The Superintendency of the new division, from Point Pleasant to Charleston, will, it is thought, be given to Frank H. Peavey, who is conducted from Bucyrus to Corning. It is not known with what road Mr. Vandegrift will form a connection.

Reunion of the Twenty-Sixth Michigan.

MASON, Nov. 15.—The annual reunion of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry took place at Mason to-day, and was participated in by about 50 of the old veterans of the regiment. They held a business meeting this afternoon, and this evening listened to speeches by Rev. Theo. Nelson, of Saginaw, and Maj. L. Ives, of Mason. They are now enjoying a banquet at the Donnelly House, enlivened by toasts, responses, etc. The next meeting will be held at Alma, Gratiot Co., Nov. 14, 1883.

The Sandusky Rolling Mill to Close Up.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 15.—The Sandusky Rolling Mill and Manufacturing Company has just decided to close its extensive works here and dispose of all their property. Between 400 and 500 men are thrown out of employment. The heavy decline in the price of steel rails, about $20 per ton, during the past few months, makes it impossible for the company to continue operations without a continual loss of money. The manufacture of steel rails was the company's specialty.

Dr. Updegraff Worse Again.

PORTLAND, O., Nov. 18.—Hon. J. T. Updegraff, of Mount Pleasant, O., is reported much worse this evening. Dr. Bates, of Wheeling, and Dr. George W. Kinsey, Professor of Anatomy of the Cleveland Medical College, were in attendance this evening. Dr. Kinsey remains over Sunday with him.

Death from Strangulation.

MILAN, O., Nov. 17.—Mrs. F. Kramer died from strangulation this morning while at her work. She had been troubled with sore throat for about a week. She leaves a small child and her young husband. The deceased was a daughter of Martin Satlich.

Nobody to Blame.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Upon investigation Coroner Ison returns a verdict that the explosion of the boiler at the Forest City Iron Works, resulting in the killing of five persons and wounding 15 or 20 more, was an accident for which nobody is to be blamed.

Peculiar Grave Robbery.

BELLAIRE, O., Nov. 17.—A peculiar grave robbery has occurred here. John Cain's mother has had his body stolen from the Catholic cemetery, and a stuffed figure put in its place, which his widow has had taken up, thinking it her husband's body, and has had it reburied at her home in Steubenville.

Wilkinson vs. Beecher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The trial of the suit of Wilkinson vs. Henry Ward Beecher for damages for breach of contract for failing to complete the "Life of Christ," was resumed this morning. Beecher was called to the stand. He did not remember having in 1876 received, read or signed the paper shown him, nor did he recollect having read a modified copy of it, and he did not believe any demand for copy was made since 1876. He knew Bowen's copy, and they knew when they couldn't get it. He understood the copy was to be furnished them, but there was no limitation of time.

Beecher said he had had repeated conversations with Ford & Co. as to the expediency of issuing the book. In 1874, when Plymouth Church was invaded and persecuted by various councils (referring to the Congregational Council), the gentlemen of the firm were entirely in accordance with him as to the impossibility of putting out the second volume.

Counsel for plaintiff then declared his case closed, and Shearman renewed his motion to dismiss the case upon grounds already published.

Judge Barrett granted the motion to dismiss. In moving for an extra allowance of $1,500 to the defense, Shearman said the real facts of the case were that when the work was suspended the firm had over 10,000 copies on hand and there was no evidence to show that these cost them one cent. Instead of losing money, the firm had made a clear gain of $17,000. Judge Barrett made an order, allowing Beecher $350 extra allowance.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—The total vote for Governor in the recent election as received at the State Department is as follows: Pattison, (Dem.), 355,791; Beaver, (Rep.), 315,589; Stewart, (Ind.), 48,743; Armstrong, (Greenback and Labor), 23,484; Pettit, (Prohibition), 5,196. Total vote, 743,803. Pattison's plurality, 40,202. This is the largest vote ever polled in the State with the exception of the Presidential contests of 1876 and 1880.

The Vote of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 21.—Returns of the Congressional election from the State, less one small County, show the total vote for Congressman-at-large to be: Breckenridge, Democrat, 45,327; Cunningham, Greenbacker, 21,394; total, 64,721—less than half the vote polled at the election in September.

Tommy—To papa who has been gone two weeks. Papa, what have you brought me?
Papa—My darling, I was so busy that I had not time to get you anything.
Tommy—I'm troubled—What, then, am I to get for being good so long?

ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCES.

Telegraphic Communication Nearly Suspended.

The Chicago Switchboard on Fire and Keys Melted.

The Lamp at Milwaukee Kept Burning by Atmospheric Electricity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company here say the electrical disturbances in this country to-day are the most pronounced and widespread experienced for years, if indeed they have been paralelled in some respects at any time. An electric storm of the greatest violence, raging in all the territory from Chicago to a point beyond Omaha, and from Kansas City north to the termini of telegraph communication, has practically put a stop to telegraph service over the entire area. It first began to be felt about 4 o'clock this morning, and increased in intensity till 9:45, when communication from every direction was cut off. This electric storm seemed to go in successive negative and positive waves, alternately neutralizing the currents on the wires or increasing their intensity to such a degree as to burn everything up.

The switchboard here has been on fire a dozen times during the forenoon, and a half dozen keys of instruments were melted by the current which continued to pass through; screw turned up and points ported to the farthest limit. Duplex and quadruplex were rendered entirely useless, and at noon but a single wire of 15 between this city and New York was in operation, and it was frequently interrupted.

Word was received from Milwaukee that the atmospheric electricity coming in on one of their wires from the country had such dynamic power as to suffice for keeping the electric lamp burning.

All business at the office here is accepted and received subject to delay. Even the Associated Press reports are unavoidably delayed and up to 1 o'clock this afternoon less than 500 words had been transmitted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Telegraphic communication has been generally interrupted to-day by an exceptionally severe electric storm. Experienced telegraphers say it is the worst of the kind for many years. The storm extends throughout the United States and the eastern provinces of Canada. Cables are hours behind. It is snowing at Buffalo, Albany and Boston—several inches deep in the two latter named Cities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—A peculiar electrical disturbance in connection with the working of telegraph wires was noticed here this morning. It commenced about 8 o'clock and has continued up to noon. The phenomenon presented here was such as to charge the wires when batteries were removed, and at times presenting a change of polarity in a brief period. The use of the quadruplex system had to be abandoned for a time and a metallic circuit was found to work without the disturbance of current reversals.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—A magnetic storm of remarkable force and unparalelled duration has prevailed here since about four o'clock this morning, prostrating telegraph communication until noon, when it began to abate. At intervals wires were worked without battery and with ground connection. One line was worked with a metallic circuit by making a loop with two wires. District call wires and short lines were not affected, and local telephone communication seemed to be improved. An extraordinary feature is that the weather is rainy and muggy, whereas electric storms occur when the atmosphere is clear and dry.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The electrical storm greatly interfered with the transmission of dispatches by telegraph men. A message was sent to-day from Bangor to North Sydney, Cape Breton, 700 miles, without the aid of a battery.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—A strong current of uncontrollable electricity pervaded the atmosphere, and actually suspended all telegraph communication at this place from 9 A. M. until the afternoon. An electric lamp made a brilliant illumination without the use of a battery. Business on 'Change was virtually suspended on account of lacking telegraphing facilities. At 2 P. M. all telegraph offices resumed work.

YANKTON, Nov. 17.—Fully two-thirds of the sky is a blaze to-night with aerial lights of many colors, a rare phenomenon in this region. Telegraph lines refused to work during the entire forenoon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Reports from Omaha state the aurora is brilliant at that point, the illumination being almost as bright as day. At St. Paul it is reported the heavens are all ablaze in color, the display being grand and fearful. The storm extends as far west as Ogden and east to Boston. Cheyenne reports the illumination at that point as bright as day.

The telegraph company devised a new trick to beat the aurora; when on account of the great induction it was impossible to work with one wire, they discovered that by taking two wires from the ground between any two given points and joining their ends together instead of the same being grounded, a circuit was formed that could be successfully worked. In this way eight wires between Chicago and Buffalo were made to do service as four. All long wires are broken up into short circuits, by which means New York and far western points are reached.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A great magnetic storm is prevailing on the continent and through the United Kingdom, causing serious interruptions to telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The electrical storm began to be observed here on Eastern wires at 8 A. M. Its effects gradually increased until, at 10:20, this place was completely surrounded. The storm has reached southeast as far as Augusta, Ky. Wires are worked here to Columbus and St. Louis without a battery at this end. The wires were very heavily charged, a flame appearing when contact was broken.

OLYMPIA, Wash. Ter., Nov. 17.—Magnificent aurora to-night in the north and east.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A brilliant aurora was seen to night from the northern part of the State as far south as San Diego. Oldest residents of the latter place do not remember a previous display.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The electric storm to-day seriously impedes business in the Western Union office. To-night the auroral display in the north is most brilliant and dazzling.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The electric storm of yesterday extended from Boston far west as Ogden, Utah, and this morning its influence is still felt in certain localities, so that telegraphic communication is considerably interrupted. Electricians seem to agree that the disturbance was unlike any heretofore experienced, as it appeared to act upon the wires in strange waves, causing constant changing of the polarity current.

Frozen to Death.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—A Wolcott, Dakota, special to the Pioneer says: "A man named Aslag, living five miles from this village, was found frozen to death two miles west from town this morning. In going home from the village with a man named John Burg, he lost the road and brought up in a slough, the water being about knee deep and the ice not of sufficient strength to hold up the sleigh. They stopped, and Burg wrapped Aslay in a blanket and started in search of assistance, but lost his bearings and was unable to return to the deceased until morning. When he found Aslag he had in some way got out of the sleigh and lain down in the water, his head only remaining above.

Did Vanderbilt Say the Public be D——d?

He may or may not have said so, but it is certain that the person who draws the $30,000 prize in the next drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., at Louisville Nov. 30th, will say "The Company be blest." It may be you who will say it, providing you send $3 at once for a ticket to R. M. Bourdman, Louisville, Ky.

NO FIRE ESCAPE.

Men and Women Jumping from Four-Story Windows.

Two Women Killed and a Number Fatally Injured.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 21.—A fire occurred this morning in the Callender building, a brick structure, situated between Sabin and Cave streets, which resulted in serious loss of life. The building was four stories high, and occupied mostly by jewelry shops. The fire originated in the workshop of Chas. T. Melvin, a dyer, in the middle of the building on the third floor, and was caused by the ignition of a 10-gallon can of naptha. The room, filled with light inflammable clothes and wood-work, was first in flames. The room was next the stairway, and before a word of warning could be given, escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames.

On the fourth floor is the workshop of Wm. H. Robinson & Co., gold chain makers. The firm employed 40 operatives, equally divided as to sex. When the flames swept up through the floor, the employes made a rush to the windows. There

WAS NO FIRE ESCAPE

on the building. A panic ensued. Just across the alley way, about 15 feet wide at the end of the Callender building, was a two story wooden structure. The help rushed for the end of the building fronting on this alley, then a panic ensued. The roof of the wooden building was about 20 feet below the window sills where the excited girls were congregated. The persons in the rear

CROWDED AND PUSHED

those in the act of jumping, and many fell short, others were injured by being jumped upon after they had reached the roof.

The dead are Emma Hassett, aged 23, and Bessie Cobb, aged 20. Both girls struck the ground between two buildings, and died in a few minutes.

The injured are Mary McSarley, who jumped from a window and fell on a picket fence; she was terribly injured and cannot survive; Mary Harley, Delia Gassett, Emma Mathewson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cuddy. All these are young women, and are all probably fatally injured. Some were carried to their homes and others taken to the Rhode Island hospital in ambulances.

Thomas Mann fell short of the two story building. He bounded against it and fell to the ground. His injuries are one arm and one leg broken.

A man named Smith fell to the ground and was hurt.

Mary Davis jumped from the roof and had her leg broken.

George Grant, of the firm of Joseph Grant & Co., jewelers, jumped from the fourth floor window to the roof of the wooden building and had a leg broken.

George Clark, employed by Joseph Grant & Co., saw the fire and tried in vain to extinguish the flames, and finally had to run for his life.

One man, name unknown, an employe of Grant & Co., hung to the telephone wire until the fire department arrived. The ladder raised under him proved five feet too short. A strong effort to reach the top and caught the workman in his arm.

Loss on building and stock, $100,000.

KENTUCKY.

White Probably Defeated for Congress—A Fight Between Rival Factions.

HAZARD, Ky., Nov. 16.—The election for Representative in the Tenth Congressional District of Kentucky, between John D. White, Republican, of Clay County, the present incumbent, and George M. Adams, Democrat, former member and Clerk of the Lower House, gives the following majorities in the mountain Counties: Clay, 400; Leslie, 500; Perry, 300; and Harlan, 700; total, 1,900. White is probably defeated, and the heavy Democratic vote of the Big Sandy Valley and the blue grass Counties of Clark and Montgomery will probably give Adams a majority of 1,500.

The day closed with an encounter between the rival factions of the Courtlees and Davidsons. The fight participated in the street at Hazard, both well armed, and fire arms were freely used, over 100 shots having been discharged. Three men on the Courlis side were wounded, viz., Ely, Harrison and Augustus Courlis. The first is shot in the abdomen and will probably die. Alfred Eversale, of the Davidson party, is mortally wounded by a shot through the hips.

Both parties are arriving and mustering their forces, and another and more serious encounter is anticipated to-morrow.

No warrants have been issued nor any attempts made to arrest any of the parties. The feud is one of long standing, and the authorities are content to let the belligerents fight it out in strict accordance with mountain usage.

UTAH.

Canvassing the Vote for Delegate.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 17.—The Edmunds Commission appointed Judge Goodwin, Col. Selin, D. C. McLaughlin, Gentiles, and Judge Dessenbury and Franklin S. Richards, Mormons, as the canvassing board. They canvassed the vote for Delegate to-day, finding for Caine 23,020; for Vanzile 4,884; 12 scattering. Seven precincts which registered 166, were not heard from before the canvass began. Vanzile protested against the votes for Caine being counted, because the tickets contained his name for the treasury in the Forty-second Congress, making the ticket so large that it could be distinguished through the envelope from the Gentile ticket, and because Caine is a polygamist. The Commission overruled the protest, on the ground that the tickets were not in violation of the law after the theory or order of the Commission, and that it is not specially charged and proved that Caine is actually a polygamist. Before the certificate was issued Vanzile protested against its issue, on the ground that by the organic act the Secretary must canvass the votes for delegate and the Governor issue the certificate, and that the returns were incomplete. Overruled by the Commissioners, and the certificate was issued. The Commission has sent a full report of its proceedings to Sec. Teller.

Abandoned on an Ice Floe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Capt. Bernard Logan, of the whaler Rainbow, and his mate, Patrick Corngan, surrendered themselves to the United States Marshal to-day, who had warrants for their arrest, and were released on giving bonds in $1,500 respectively. They are charged with abandoning a sailor on an ice floe in the Arctic. The story told by the crew, who visited the Norwegian Consul and laid the facts before him, is that on June 11, while chasing a whale, the second mate's boat ran upon an ice floe and stove a hole in the bow. The gun used for shooting whales went off. Whether it was fired by any one designedly is not known, but a sailor named Edward Lee was shot. Instead of helping the man, who they believe was alive, the men, under the second mate's order, left him on the floe. When the boat returned to the ship the third officer volunteered to go for Lee, but was not allowed to.

A Boiler Explosion Causes a Panic.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The boiler in the premises of Peter Reuhl & Co., picture frame manufacturers, burst this afternoon, causing a panic among the occupants of the upper stories of the five-story building. The building was set on fire, besides having the floor above the engine blown to pieces, and a portion of the wall blown out. Louis Meyer, helper for the fireman, was thrown into the street and fatally injured. Frank Bittner, one of the employes, was badly scalded. Christ Geise, Albert Post and Frank Weiss were slightly injured. A fire engine across the street put out the flames and thus averted a greater calamity.

Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the CAUSE must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that

95 Per Cent.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a FOOD and RESTORATIVE, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing Disorders of Women; for Nullacia, and for physical derangements, generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1882. }

TRADE.

The condition of general trade has undergone but little alteration since the last issue of the BLADE. Information from leading trade centers indicate a healthy condition of most kinds of business, and there is nothing discouraging in the outlook.

The National bank circulation now outstanding is: In notes redeemable by the banks, $324,504,430; bond notes redeemable by the treasury, $37,779,773; bank circulation outstanding, $362,374,193. Greenbacks, denominations of $5 and upward, $320,000,000; greenbacks, 1's and 2's, $16,055,644; total currency note circulation, $736,055,293. Gold and silver notes Nov. 1, $76,990,720; total circulation, $786,045,953.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$ 1,427,700
Specie, increase	2,191,900
Legal tenders, increase	331,400
Deposits, increase	1,588,100
Circulation, increase	2,500
Reserve, increase	2,146,275

The banks now hold $878,675 less than legal requirements.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 10@6 cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7½@ cent. Bar silver, 111¾. Sterling Exchange—long at 481½; bond notes redeemable by the treasury, 374,183